

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. XVIII., No. 12. Whole No. 466.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1899.

{Price per Copy, 10c.

Content

C.W. Daniels
McGillagh
1906
Cottage

TOPICS OF THE DAY:

The Syndicate Mania	327
Two Views of General Otis	329
"The Lords of the Air"	329
Current Phases of the Cuban Problem	330
The Future City	331
Railroads and Nicaragua Canal	333
A New Librarian of Congress	333
Hawaiian Papers on Cuba and the Philippines	334
Topics in Brief	334

LETTERS AND ART:

Tributes to Rudyard Kipling	335
American Art: The Clarke Sale and a Retrospect	336
The Scope and Nature of Wagner's Musical Reforms	337
Joaquin Miller on American Literature	338
Shakespeare in France	338
J. Fenimore Cooper's Rank as Novelist	339
Notes	339

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:

The Eyesight of Our School Children	340
Wireless Telegraphy in France	340
Behavior of the Body in the Turkish Bath	341
Thawing Water-pipes with Electricity	342
Hair Planting	342
The Specific Poison of Diphtheria	343

Ten Prize Hygienic Rules	343
Science Brevities	343

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:

Buddhistic Monks in China	344
The Reaction in Biblical Criticism	344
Does the Protestant Church Need Monks and Nuns?	345
The Twentieth-Century New Testament	346
Varying Views on Church Unity	347
Religious Notes	347

FOREIGN TOPICS:

The Filipino Trouble	348
Liberalism and Socialism in England	349
A People Who Rule Their Monarch	350
Sweden and Norway	350
Russia's Foreign Policy	351
Foreign Notes	351

MISCELLANEOUS:

The Ethics of the Stamp	352
A Picture of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon	352
Correspondents' Corner	352
Kissing the Bible. Did St. Thomas Visit America?	
Foreign Possibilities of American Com- merce	353
Current Events	354
Chess	356

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, PUBLISHERS, 30 LAFAYETTE PLACE, N. Y.

The Larkin Soaps

The 30 Days
Trial Begun



The Whole Family supplied with Laundry and Toilet Soaps for a year at Half Price. Sent Subject to Approval and Payment after Thirty Days' Trial.

The First Award of the Omaha Exposition was given the Larkin Soaps.

IT IS WISE ECONOMY TO USE GOOD SOAP. Our soaps are sold entirely on their merits, with our guarantee of purity. THOUSANDS OF FAMILIES USE THEM, and have for many years, in every locality, many in your vicinity. Ask us for your neighbors' testimonials.

The Larkin Idea

saves you half the retail cost of your soaps, and doubles the purchasing value of this 50 per cent. saving in a premium bought for you below usual cost of making. One premium is A White Enamelled Steel, Brass-Trimmed, Bow-Foot Bed. Brass top rod at head and foot, and heavy brass, gold-lacquered trimmings. Malleable castings that never break. Detachable ball-bearing casters. 4½ or 4 or 3½ feet wide. 6½ feet long. Head, 4½ feet. Foot, 3½ feet high. Corner posts, 1 inch in diameter. Very strong and will last a lifetime.

AFTER THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL if the purchaser finds all the Soaps, etc., of excellent quality and the premium entirely satisfactory and as represented, remit \$10.00; if not, notify us goods are subject to our order. We make no charge for what you have used.

If you remit in advance, you will receive in addition a nice present for the lady of the house, and shipment day after order is received. Money refunded promptly if the Soaps or Premium disappoints. Safe delivery guaranteed. The transaction is not complete until you are satisfied.

Many girls and boys easily earn a Chautauque Desk or other premium free by dividing the contents of a Combination Box among a few neighbors who readily pay the listed retail prices. This provides the \$10.00 needful to pay our bill, and gives the young folk the premium as "a middleman's profit." The wide success of this plan confirms all our claims.

Booklet Handsomely Illustrating 20 Premiums sent on request.

THE LARKIN SOAP MFG. CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Estab. 1875. Incor. 1892. Capital, \$500,000.

READ NOTES BELOW.

NOTE.—The editor of *The Baptist Union* says: "Speaking from a personal acquaintance of nearly twenty years with the head of this firm, is glad to bear witness to his thorough reliability. The premium offers made are are surprisingly liberal, but the test of experience, as well as knowledge of the high standing and character of the firm, warrants the statement that the promises made will all be kept."

From the *Christian Uplook*, Buffalo: "We have bought and used Sweet Home Soaps a number of years. It has always proved entirely satisfactory. The premiums are all that is claimed for them. We wonder that the Larkin Company can give so much for so little. They are perfectly reliable."

THE PATHFINDER

is the only newspaper big enough to be little. It is the first and only paper presenting every week all the history-making news of the world, intelligently digested and logically classified, for busy readers. It is unbiased, clean, bright, comprehensive. It is a time-saver, not a time-waster. It is the antithesis of the daily. It is the newspaper for your home. Send us 25 cents and we will send you *The Pathfinder* 13 weeks on probation. Address,

THE PATHFINDER, Pathfinder, D. C.

AUTHORS. Do you desire the honest criticism of your story, essay, poem, biography, or its skilled revision? Such work, said George W. Curtis, is "done as it should be by The Easy Chair's friend and fellow laborer in letters, Dr. Titus M. Coan." Send for circular L, or forward your book or MS. to the N. Y. Bureau of Revision, 70 Fifth Avenue.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

AIR BRUSH



FOR ART WORK.

We are making and selling the best Art Tool in use. Applies color by jet of air, enabling the artist to do better work and save time. No studio complete without it. Circulars free.

Address AIR BRUSH MFG. CO., 39 Nassau St., Rockford, Ill., U. S. A.

Pick on Memory

New edition on Memory and its doctors, Loissette, etc. Price, 25 cents. Sent by mail.

Address E. PICK, 127 East 10th Street, New York

E. R. HERRICK & CO.

Publishers and Importers
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

THE BIBLICAL MUSEUM

Revised by GEORGE M. ADAMS, D.D.

THE GOSPELS AND THE ACTS.....Now Ready
EPISTLES AND REVELATION.....Now Ready
GENESIS TO SECOND KINGS.....Now Ready
FIRST CHRONICLES TO PROVERBS..Ready April 30
ECCLESIASTES TO MALACHI.....Ready June 30

Write for our new circulars of the above, making special offers to ministers and church workers.

NEW EDITION

EDERSHEIM'S "LIFE AND TIMES OF JESUS THE MESSIAH."

COMPLETE IN ONE VOLUME, 1568 Pages, \$1.25

We are also offering special inducements on all our Theological Books.

Send for descriptive matter and new circulars.

"DON'T WORRY" NUGGETS.

From EPICTETUS, EMERSON, GEORGE ELIOT, and ROBERT BROWNING. Flex., gilt top. 40 cents.

"...Heathen and Christian, philosopher, prophet, novelist, and poet alike, illuminate the simple teachings of the Man of Nazareth, and show afresh their deep and true foundations."—*Chicago Inter Ocean*.

PITTENGER'S INTERWOVEN GOSPELS

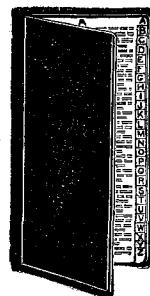
And Gospel Harmony. A continuous narrative in the Gospel words. Interleaves showing Harmony. Ed. by Rev. Wm. PITTENGER. Amer. Rev. Version. Indexes, Notes, etc. 5 Maps. Tenth Thousand. Cloth, \$1.00. Seal, gilt edges, \$2.00.

"An original idea... unique... useful... The best translation of the best Greek text yet given to the world."—*The Outlook*.

FORDS, HOWARD, & HULBERT,

47 East Tenth St., New York.

5 Practical Educators



Correct Pronunciation of Difficult Words
Dictionary of Latin Quotations

Pronouncing Dictionary of Mythology and Antiquities

Pocket Classical Dictionary
Dictionary of English Synonyms

Above 5 books (size 5¼x3¼ inches) bound in flexible cloth, 25 cents each. Russia indexed, 50 cents each. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or purchase price refunded.

THE CHISWICK PUB. CO.

P. O. Box 119

21 & 23 Duane St., New York.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATING



LEARN TO DRAW BY MAIL

Home instruction in drawing for newspapers and magazines by successful illustrators. Requires spare time only. Adapted to young and old, men and women, beginners and advanced students. An opportunity to

enter a highly profitable profession. No such practical instruction given elsewhere. By our methods students have become well-known illustrators.

Full information free.

CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL OF ILLUSTRATING
114 W. 34th St., New York.

GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE

Those Who Have Used It, Declare It to Be The Greatest Blessing Bestowed Upon Man, Woman, or Child. :: :: ::

An inventive genius of Cincinnati, Ohio, has patented and placed on the market a Bath Cabinet that is of great interest to the public, not only the sick and debilitated, but also those enjoying health.

It is a sealed compartment, in which one comfortably rests on a chair, and, with only the head outside, may have all the invigorating, cleansing and purifying effects of the most luxurious Turkish bath, hot vapor or medicated



CABINET OPEN—Step in or out



FOLDED

vapor baths at home for 3 cents each, with no possibility of taking cold, or in any way weakening the system.

A well-known physician of Topeka, Kan., E. L. Eaton, M.D., gave up his practice to sell these Bath Cabinets, feeling that they were all his patients needed to get well and keep well, as they cured the most obstinate diseases often when his medicine failed, and we understand he has already sold over 600. Another physician of Chicago, Dr. John C. Wright, followed Dr. Eaton's example, moved West, and devotes his entire time to selling these Cabinets. Many others are doing likewise.

Hundreds of remarkable letters have been written the inventors from those who have used the Cabinet, two of which, referring to

Rheumatism and La Grippe,

will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies. G. M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: "Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostrated by rheumatism when your Cabinet came. Two weeks' use of it entirely cured me, and have never had a pain since. My doctor was much astonished, and will recommend them." Mrs. S. S. Noteman, Hood River, Ore., writes that her neighbor used the Bath Cabinet for a severe case of la grippe, and cured herself entirely in two days. Another neighbor cured eczema of many years' standing and her little girl of measles. A. B. Strickland, Bloomington, Idaho, writes that the Bath Cabinet did him more good in one week than two years' doctoring, and entirely cured him of catarrh, gravel, kidney trouble and dropsy, with which he had been long afflicted. Hundreds of others write praising this Cabinet, and there seems to be no doubt but that the long-sought-for means of curing rheumatism, la grippe, Bright's disease and all kidney and urinary affections has been found. The

Well-Known Christian Minister

of Una, S. C., Rev. R. E. Peale, highly recommends this Cabinet, as also does Mrs. Kendrick, Principal of Vassar College; Congressman John J. Leutz, John T. Brown, editor of *The Christian Guide*, many lawyers, physicians, ministers, and hundreds of other influential people.

Reduces Obesity.

It is important to know that the inventor guarantees that obesity will be reduced five pounds per week if these hot vapor baths are taken regularly. Scientific reasons are brought out in a very instructive little book issued by the makers. To

Cure Blood and Skin Diseases

the Cabinet is unquestionably the best thing in the world. If people, instead of filling their systems with more poisons, by taking drugs and nostrums, would get into a Vapor Bath Cabinet and sweat out these poisons and assist Nature to act, they would have a skin as clear and smooth as the most fastidious could desire.

The Great Feature

Of this Bath Cabinet is that it gives a Hot Vapor Bath that opens the millions of pores all over the body, stimulating the sweat glands and forcing out by nature's method all the impure salts, acids, and effete matter which, if retained, overwork the heart, kidneys, and lungs, and cause disease, debility and sluggishness. A Hot Vapor Bath instils new life from the very beginning, and makes you feel ten years younger. With the bath, if desired, is a

Head and Complexion Steamer

in which the face and head are given the same vapor treatment as the body. This produces the most wonderful results, removes pimples, blackheads, skin eruptions, and

Cures Catarrh and Asthma.

L. B. Westbrook, Newtown, Iowa, writes: "For 45 years I have had catarrh and asthma to such an extent that it had eaten out the partition between my nostrils. Drugs and doctors did me no good. The first vapor bath I took helped me and two weeks' use cured me entirely, and I have never had a twinge since." Whatever

Will Hasten Perspiration,

every one knows, is beneficial. Turkish baths, massage, hot drinks, stimulants, hot foot baths are all known to be beneficial, but the best of these methods become crude and insignificant when compared to the convenient and marvelous curative power of the Cabinet Bath referred to above. The Cabinet is known as the

Quaker Folding Thermal

Vapor Bath Cabinet, was patented May 18, 1897, and is made only in Cincinnati, Ohio. This Cabinet, we find, is durably made of best materials. It is entered and vacated by a door at the side. The Cabinet is air-tight, made of the best hygienic waterproof cloth, rubber lined, and a folding steel-plated frame supports it from top to bottom. The makers furnish a good alcohol stove with each Cabinet; also valuable receipts and formulas for medicated baths and ailments, as well as plain directions.

Another excellent feature is that it folds into so small a space that it may be carried when traveling—weighs but five pounds.

People don't need bathrooms, as this Cabinet may be used in any room. Thus bath-tubs have been discarded since the invention of this Cabinet, and it gives a far better bath for all cleaning purposes than soap and water. For the sick-room its advantages are at once apparent. The Cabinet is amply large enough for any person. There have been

So-Called Cabinets

on the market, but they were unsatisfactory, for they had no door, no supporting frame, but were simply a cheap affair to pull on or off over the head like a shirt or barrel, subjecting the body to sudden and dangerous changes of temperature, or made with a bulky wooden frame, which the heat and steam within the Cabinet warped, cracked, and caused to fall apart and soon become worthless.

The Quaker Cabinet made by the Cincinnati firm is the only practical article of its kind, and will last for years. It seems to satisfy and delight every user, and the

Makers Guarantee Results.

They assert positively, and their statements are backed by a vast amount of testimony from persons of influence, that their Cabinet will cure nervous troubles and debility, clear the skin, purify the blood, cure rheumatism. (They offer \$50 reward for a case that cannot be relieved.) Cures women's troubles, la grippe, sleeplessness, obesity, neuralgia, headache, gout, sciatica, piles, dropsy, blood and skin disease, liver and kidney troubles. It will

Cure a Hard Cold

with one bath, and break up all symptoms of la grippe, fevers, pneumonia, bronchitis, asthma, and is really a household necessity. It is the most

Cleansing and Invigorating Bath

known, and all those enjoying health should use it at least once or twice a week, but its great value lies in its marvelous power to draw out of the system the impurities that cause disease, and for this reason is really a godsend to all humanity.

How to Get One.

All our readers who want to enjoy perfect health, prevent disease or are afflicted, should have one of these remarkable Cabinets. The price is wonderfully low, space prevents a detailed description, but it will bear out the most exacting demand for durability and curative properties. Write to the World Manufacturing Company, 411 World Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, and ask them to send you their pamphlets and circulars describing this invention. The regular price of this Cabinet is \$5. Head Steaming Attachment, if desired, \$1 extra, and it is indeed difficult to imagine where one could invest that amount of money in anything else that guarantees so much real genuine health, vigor and strength.

Write to-day for full information, or, better still, order a Cabinet. You won't be deceived or disappointed, as the makers guarantee every Cabinet, and will refund your money if not just as represented. They are reliable and responsible (capital \$100,000.00), and fill all orders immediately upon receipt of remittance.

Don't fail to send for booklet, as it will prove very interesting reading.

This Cabinet is a wonderful seller for agents, and the firm offers special inducements to good agents, both men and women—upon request.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

HINTS AND HELPS FOR EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING.

New Methods for Acquiring Effective Elocution.

The Essentials of Elocution. *New Edition—Revised, New Matter Added, Contents Doubled.*

Novel ways by which to perfect every gesture and articulation to that high degree of art where the art itself is concealed and the hearer is made oblivious to everything but the sentiments uttered by the speaker. By ALFRED AYRES, author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," "Acting and Actors," etc.

THE CONTENTS. WHAT ELOCUTION REALLY IS—A STUDY IN EMPHASIS—DEPORTMENT AND GESTURES—A PLEA FOR THE INTELLECTUAL IN ELOCUTION—AN ESSAY ON PULPIT ELOCUTION—THE PAUSE—ITS IMPORTANCE—A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CANON FLEMING'S READING OF CERTAIN PASSAGES IN SHAKESPEARE.

The Lutheran Observer: "It is worth more than all the ponderous philosophies on the subject."

Richard Henry Stoddard: "It is brightly written and original."

With Frontispiece. Tasteful Cloth Binding. Deckle Edges. 16mo. Price, 75 cents.

Perfection of Voice, Gesture, and Bearing.

The Drill Book in Vocal Culture.

A comprehensive study of the fundamental constituents of effective, graceful speaking. Heartily commended by the highest authorities. By Prof. EDWARD P. THWING.

THE CONTENTS. PREPARATORY PHYSICAL TRAINING BY RESPIRATORY EXERCISES, ETC.—THE PRODUCTION OF TONE—RATE OF MOVEMENT—CULTIVATING THE ARTICULATION; PITCH, MELODY, FORCE—PERSONATION OR PICTURING FACIAL IMPRESSION—GESTURE AND EXTEMPORANEOUS SPEECH.

Prof. J. W. Churchill, Andover Theological Seminary and Phillips Academy: "An invaluable treatise."

The Independent, New York: "Compact and inexpensive, but it omits nothing essential."

16mo, Illustrated, Paper Covers. Price, 25 cents.

How to Reach, Move, and Influence an Audience.

Before an Audience.

This is not a book on elocution, but treats in a new and original way effectual public speaking. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, author of "Character Readings from George Eliot," etc.

THE CONTENTS. A GOOD SPEAKING VOICE AND ARTICULATION ACQUIRED ONLY BY AN EXERCISE OF THE WILL—PHYSICAL EARNESTNESS AND SELF-RELIANCE INDISPENSABLE—THE ART OF BEING NATURAL—DRAMATIC ELEMENT IN PUBLIC SPEAKING—THE RHETORIC FOR PUBLIC SPEAKING—A TALK ABOUT AUDIENCES—HOW TO THINK OF SOMETHING TO SAY—RIGHT SHAPE FOR AN AUDIENCE ROOM.

Pittsburg Chronicle: "HE DOES NOT TEACH ELOCUTION, BUT THE ART OF PUBLIC SPEAKING. . . . Gives suggestions that will enable one to reach and move and influence men."

The Literary World, Boston: "We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book; the rest will follow."

12mo, Cloth. Price, 75 cents.

Invaluable Aid for Securing Clearness, Accuracy, and Force in Written or Spoken Words. For all those who wish to Use the Best English.

English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions.

More than 7,500 Classified and Discriminated Synonyms. Nearly 4,000 Classified Antonyms, Besides Illustrative Examples of the Correct Use of Prepositions, Practical Helps and Hints on the Accurate Use of Words. By JAMES C. FERNALD. Editor Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions in the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary.

IT OPENS VAST VISTAS OF POSSIBLE FULNESS, FREEDOM, AND VARIETY OF UTTERANCE WHICH WILL HAVE THE EFFECT, FOR MANY, OF A REVELATION.

Prof. T. W. Hunt, Princeton University: "It will be of practical service to students of English in the forming of a concise and discriminating diction: It will do much to correct the growing looseness of style in speech and writing."

Dr. Herrick Johnson, McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago: "For clearness, precision, discrimination, and comprehension I do not hesitate to commend 'English Synonyms, Antonyms, and Prepositions' as superior to anything of the kind within my knowledge."

12mo, Cloth, 574 pp. Heavy Cloth Binding. Price, \$1.50 net.

Bell's Standard Elocutionist.

Principles and exercises followed by a copious selection of extracts in prose and poetry, classified and adapted for readings and recitations. By Prof. DAVID CHARLES BELL and ALEXANDER MELVILLE BELL, F.E.L.S., etc., late Lecturer in University College, London. Revised and enlarged edition, completing the 146th thousand.

The Chapters or Selections contain: 1st. Outline of the Principles of Elocution, with Relative Exercises. 2d. Miscellaneous Readings in Expressive Prose. 3d. Readings in Pulpit Eloquence. 4th. Readings in Ancient and Modern Eloquence. 5th. Miscellaneous Readings in Poetry. 6th. Recitations for Junior Pupils. Recitations for Senior Pupils. Recitations for Advanced Students. Selections from Milton's "Paradise Lost." Miscellaneous Dramatic Speeches and Soliloquies. Speeches and Soliloquies from Shakespeare, Humorous Recitations, etc., etc. With Copious Index and Table of Contents.

12mo, Cloth, Red Roan Backs, 563 Pages. Price, \$1.50, Post-free.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, 30 Lafayette Place, NEW YORK

The Literary Digest

VOL. XVIII., No. 12

NEW YORK, MARCH 25, 1899.

WHOLE NUMBER, 466

Published Weekly by

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY,

30 Lafayette Place, New York.

44 Fleet Street, London.

Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, \$3.00; four months, on trial, \$1.00; single copies, 10 cents.

RECEIPTS.—The yellow label pasted on the outside wrapper is a receipt for payment of subscription to and including the printed date.

EXTENSION.—The extension of a subscription is shown by the printed label the second week after a remittance is received.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for THE LITERARY DIGEST to be sent to friends. In such cases, if we are advised that a subscription is a present and not regularly authorized by the recipient, we will make a memorandum to discontinue at expiration, and to send no bill for the ensuing year.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE SYNDICATE MANIA.

"SYNDICATE mania," "combine craze," and like phrases are current, not only in the daily press but in financial and trade papers, to characterize the unprecedented consolidation and incorporation of industrial concerns in the United States. *The Manufacturer*, of Philadelphia, indicates the ominous extent of this movement in brief as follows:

"Altho we read from day to day of the incorporation of companies with enormous capitalization, perhaps few people realize how great an aggregate is reached in a few months in stock floating. Great Britain under Hooley, Germany after the French war and before the 'Krach,' Japan during her recent industrial boom have in no manner approached the United States in its recent incorporation of industrial undertakings. It is stated that in 1898 the companies authorized, principally in New Jersey, with some in West Virginia, aggregated a total capitalization of only a little less than one billion dollars. This year the indications are at Trenton that six times this astonishing number of shares will be authorized. *The Financial Chronicle*, in its last issue, notes that in January and February of this year alone there were definitely formed new combinations having an aggregate capital of \$1,106,300,000. This total seems almost incredible, but the dance goes on day by day, and the American promoters, with whom Hooley is only a pale light, are still maneuvering and combining, drawing in large amounts of new capital, getting out large blocks of stock and cash bonuses for themselves, and preparing for the future ruination of thousands upon hundreds of thousands of gullible stockholders. When the end will come no man knows definitely, but that it will come everybody of any foresight realizes perfectly well. He knows, too, what the end will be when it does come, and whoever can take in his sail during the next few months will be a wise mariner."

Several weeks ago *Bradstreet's* observed that:

"In considering the extent to which new capital has been created, it is important to separate the preferred from the common stocks. Some deduction must also be made for the amounts

of both common and preferred stocks, which in most cases are retained in the treasuries of the new corporations 'to provide for the purchase of additional properties, working capital, or other requirements.' In general, however, the plan adopted by the organizers is to create sufficient preferred stock to represent the estimated values of the plants and business undertakings absorbed and the cash contributed by syndicates, and which is devoted either to part payments upon the plants or to providing working capital. The preferred stocks, which in many cases are made cumulative in respect to dividends or are given a lien upon assets in case of liquidation, are thus the approximate representation of the values that go into the new concerns. To a certain extent they take the place of bond issues. On the other hand, the common stocks generally, tho not always, as it was neatly put in the prospectus of one of the new industrials, are based upon the equity which such concerns possess in the general prosperity of the country. They are used as a bonus for the constituent concerns or the syndicates and supply the basis for the promoters' commissions. It would seem that in a good many cases the common stocks represent more or less water. For the time being, however, the financial public seems to be infatuated with the movement, and tho even a cursory examination of the situation does not fail to develop the fact that it possesses elements of weakness, there is nothing to negative the presumption that, like everything of the kind, it must run its course."

One effect of the huge consolidations, noted by papers both East and West, has been to make money more plentiful and "cheap" in the cities. To the localities where independent concerns have been bought up large sums of money go and banks overflow with unloanable deposits. In New York, moreover, where executive management of these enterprises largely centers, the combines do not need to borrow money to the extent the smaller concerns did, being able to conduct affairs on smaller floating capital than was required by the several separated plants. The supply of industrial stocks underwritten by syndicates and put upon the market for sale reduces the demand for commercial paper.

In view of the rapid increase of big corporations in the iron and allied industries, *The Iron Age*, New York, speaks of the popular idea that we are "capitalizing our supremacy" as follows:

"To a greater or less extent the promoters have succeeded in transferring to the general public holdings which capitalists were glad to part with who had been long identified with iron and steel manufacture. In itself there is something suspicious in such eagerness to sell, altho it is only fair to state that 'insiders' have in some consolidations put every additional dollar they could raise into the schemes. Yet it is a fact that to a considerable extent the outside investor and speculator has seized quite eagerly property which men of long experience in the industry were prompt to sell, at the price, when the opportunity offered. Confident insiders and a sanguine public have thus become partners.

"It may serve a good purpose to study the question on what grounds the 'outsider' has plunged so suddenly and so deeply into a business with which few are thoroughly familiar. We believe that the principal reason is that business men and financiers generally have become thoroughly convinced that the American iron industry is on the eve of a period of unusual prosperity, and that American iron-masters can now command a large share of the world's business—a share which will grow with every year. In fact, the future is being discounted, and we are now capitalizing our supremacy. Let it be acknowledged that some, if not all the consolidations, are overcapitalized, what difference does it make if our resources, our skill, and our energy will enable us to earn good money on the valuations established? That is the

argument, and it may as well be acknowledged that there is some strength in such a plea. If one producer or one country has special advantages and can market at a lower figure than others, then that advantage represents an assured profit, so long as these conditions last. Capital issued to represent that profit may be regarded as invested under more favorable circumstances than is usual with risky 'industrials.'

"While this principle may be accepted as correct, very wide differences may exist as to the degree of its application. In that respect the general conviction in the iron trade is that however present values may be justified by present earnings and by the chances of a large income in the near future, they are in many cases far above the earning capacity in the many lean years which in the iron trade drag down the records of the few good ones. . . . In other words, in the series of recent consolidations in the iron and allied trades there are enterprises good, bad, and indifferent. Those in the trade are even more discriminating, but it will take a much longer time before the general public will learn to pick out those which are too heavily loaded to stand the stress of bad times."

The New York *Tribune* seeks to show a difference between "trusts" and "unions":

"The name 'trust,' commonly employed in ignorance or sheer mental laziness, or with intent to excite as much prejudice as possible, does not in any real sense apply to most of the recent combinations. Scarcely any of them retain the separate ownership and organization of different concerns under control of a joint management virtually not responsible to either, which gave name and character to the trust organizations. Nearly all are formed by outright purchase of plants and good-will and entire extinction of previous corporations or firms, creating new corporations in which individual owners accept shares which they are free to sell or to retain. They are 'unions' rather than trusts, and not only avoid the laws against trust organizations, but also in great degree the valid economic objections to that form of combination and management. While special features appear in different articles of incorporation, some open to serious objection, the general character is that of lawful and proper union of many ownerships and organizations for the common benefit of those interested in each.

"A much greater number [than the 'earlier and more natural' unions] are simply unions of competitors, in order to get rid of competition and entirely or mainly to control markets and prices. Ownership involves the right to sell, and freedom of competition involves the right to unite in order to lessen a competition found destructive. Union cuts off many expenses and reduces others, and if it secures lower cost of production it will in the end secure cheaper products to consumers, unless some control of materials or processes gives such a monopoly as to stop competition. In nearly all recent consolidations that element of monopoly does not really exist, tho it is often claimed in order to delude buyers of stocks. In most cases the problem is simply whether many widely separated works, under different conditions as to cost of materials and transportation and proximity of markets, can be conducted more economically than the separate concerns by different owners. That is always largely a question of the man at the head. In most cases it is doubtful; in many extremely improbable, even if the best man were found. The union embraces, in order to secure measurable command, concerns which have inferior opportunities with others which have the best. The average for all is in most cases considerably below the standard of the most capable. While there is demand enough to crowd all the works at prices covering the cost of production at the least fortunate, gains may be possible which may be turned into heavy losses when the demand so slackens that some works have to be stopped. But behind all conditions there lies the great question as to the competence of a single manager to handle many different concerns with as much ability and enterprise as separate managers would employ and as sound and steady a regard for the public interest and favor, upon which in the end all such combinations must depend for success. He is a bold man who predicts that half the combinations formed this year and last will outlive the first period of slackening demand."

The New York *Journal of Commerce* recently took occasion to point out the fundamental elements of strength or weakness in industrial combinations, apropos the reports of the organization

of a great syndicate to control the culture, sale, and manufacture of Havana tobacco. That paper predicted nothing but disappointment and disaster to efforts at applying monopolistic principles where nature and human nature alike war against them, and drew the following distinctions:

"The formation of large aggregates of associated capital out of individual contributions, each bearing only its proportionate share of the common liability, has supplied the foundation for the great edifice of modern industrial enterprise. To go a step farther and unite a number of corporations engaged in the same line of business seems a natural evolution of the same process of combination. When it follows the line of the inexorable laws of trade, and does not run counter to the obvious demands of public interest, the process may be accepted as a commercially sound one. But when the only reason for its existence is an attempt to defy these laws, and to rob the public of the advantage which it derives from 'the haggling of the market,' it becomes a phase of enterprise at once dangerous and delusive. The argument most frequently used to justify this form of combination is that it tends to cheapen the cost both of production and distribution, as well as, incidentally, to restrict excessive output and to regulate prices. The argument is in many cases a good one, and in so far as combination in industrial effort is confined to securing economies in manufacture and handling, it rests on a perfectly solid basis. But people are apt to forget that with every advance in the combination of industrial units of production there comes a weakening of the effectiveness of individual initiative. Just in proportion as that initiative is of value in any department of business will the limits set to combination become narrowed and the penalty of disregarding them be more certain. While special ability may be said to be always purchasable, the tireless vigilance and unbounded fertility of resource that are sustained by the consciousness of creating something for oneself are seldom to be hired. The strain on the directing mind of some of our great industrial trusts and syndicates is known to be such that few men can long endure, and that is merely another way of saying that below the head individual initiative is neither permitted nor permissible."

"It is in proportion as pure mechanism can be made to take the place of personal thought, experience, or application that the great productive and distributive aggregates of corporate capital are likely to succeed. When the mechanism, either of organization or of productive appliances, plays but a secondary part in the work to be done, and the personal element is the essential requirement, the 'syndicating' of capital in any enterprise is usually worse than superfluous."



WHO WILL BE OUR ST. PATRICK?—The World, New York.

TWO VIEWS OF GENERAL OTIS.

IN a critical period, such as now exists at Manila, the personality of the man in command may be the key of the situation. If he is a diplomat, but not a soldier, he may fall into one error; if a soldier, but not a diplomat, into another, possibly worse. Yet while almost every other fact connected with the troubles there has been brought out to the searching light of criticism, the characteristics of the commanding general have been, until now, nearly unknown. How is it, then, with General Otis? From two men who have known him personally come widely different estimates. The first is from the editor of the *Seattle Herald*, who says he was once an employee of General Otis. The employer reduced the wages of his men, and when the men remonstrated and asked arbitration, the employer, according to *The Herald's* account, declared that "there was nothing to arbitrate." "I have made a new scale," he said, "and you can either accept it or get out." The editor places as the title of his estimate the question: "Is General Otis the American Weyler?"

Another view of the Philippine commander is given in *The American Review of Reviews* by William Conant Church, editor of *The Army and Navy Journal*. Mr. Church sketches General Otis's career—appointed captain of Company E, 140th regiment of New York Volunteers, September, 1862; brevetted colonel and brigadier-general January 24, 1865, for "gallant and meritorious service" at Spottsylvania and Chapel House, Va.; from 1867 to 1881 in command of regulars on frontier duty; organizer of school of infantry and cavalry at Fort Leavenworth 1881-85; superintendent recruiting service, 1890; brigadier-general in regular army November 28, 1893—and pictures him as both a soldier and a diplomat, and a worthy commander of the body of officers and men at Manila.

The editor of *The Herald* says:

"Probably no worse man in this country could have been placed in control of the American forces than General Otis. This man is by nature a despoiser of human liberty. He believes in a ruling class and a serving class in America. A stern aristocrat, who conceives an utter contempt for the common people, or 'rabble,' he has always opposed any recognition of popular rights. To his mind the laborer who becomes dissatisfied with an animal existence and demands fair hours and fair wages is an ingrate who should be treated as an anarchist. . . .

"Such is the despot who rules in Manila. Knowing what we do of the man, it is easy to imagine the avidity with which he may have seized the opportunity his mission to the Philippines affords to play the tyrant. His contempt for an inferior race was probably shown by many high-handed acts calculated to arouse the fears and suspicions of the poor islanders, and prejudice them against the Americans. We are sure that General Otis would not treat the Filipinos as tho they possessed any rights which a 'conqueror' was bound to respect. With a pompous dictator 'lording it over them,' could results different from those reported be expected? . . .

"Few will dispute that it is necessary to shoot down rapacious pillagers in Manila, if such exist, and protect life and property; but if it finally comes to light that 'tyrannical treatment by the American authorities was responsible for the slaughter of February 4, then General Otis will go down in history as the American Weyler."

Mr. Church's estimate is, in part, as follows:

"He is a modest, quiet gentleman, making no display of any kind, and is a man of deeds rather than of words. His manner gives little indication of his activity of mind and his unflagging energy in action. His experience with the Indians and cowboys of the frontier has taught him how to mingle inflexibility with kindness. To the writer he once said that his intercourse with the cowboys had shown him how effective this combination of compulsion and conciliation is. More than once he had released from custody men found violating the technical laws of the frontier on their pledge to refrain from further depredations, and in no case had his forbearance ever been abused. Whether he will find a similar method of dealing with the Filipinos effective time will show. We may be sure that he will not push the policy of repression further than circumstances require, and that those who trust him will have no occasion to regret it."

"THE LORDS OF THE AIR."

PROJECTING a test case of vested rights in air into pu consideration a few years hence, Bolton Hall, of New York, satirically cites the logic of various court decisions to sustain such rights (*Arena* for March) as follows:

"It was in 1903 that the Supreme Court of the United States found for the plaintiff in the great case of *Simon Magus*, against the mayor, aldermen, etc., of Olathe, Kans. The case was this: A part of Olathe was built on the lands owned by Magus, who acquired an enormous fortune by selling them. He laid out streets, granting rights of way, *but reserving to himself all other rights in the streets*. Nevertheless, the people of Kansas, as the complaint set forth, 'wrongfully and maliciously assumed to breathe his air in said streets, and committed other trespasses upon the rights of said Magus in said air.'

"The court held, following the 'single-tax' case (*Tawresey v. the Town of Dover*, Superior Court of Kent Co., Delaware), that the street was merely for passage.

"This finding occasioned greater surprise than the income-tax decision of some years past (*Pollock v. Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.*, and *Hyde v. Continental Trust Co.*, 158 U. S., 601), and a rehearing was held.

"It was urged that the use of the air was necessary to the right of way, and was therefore included in it; but the learned judges pointed out that it was just as necessary to be fed as to breathe, in order to travel; and yet, altho food, unlike air, was actually produced from the ground, no one had claimed the right to grow food product on the highway as an incident to its use.

"The court urged with much force that the railroads were also highways, in which the people have special rights (*Munn v. People of Illinois*, 94 U. S. Supreme Court). And that cars were necessary to their use; but that it could not be claimed that the right to the use of the road-bed gave a right to the free use of the cars.

"It was urged that it was in violation of the right of the people peaceably to assemble as provided in Amendment I. United States Constitution. But, citing '*The Commonwealth v. Davis*' (Massachusetts Law Reports, June, 1897), the court held that by taking the proper steps and paying the fee, any citizen could obtain license to breathe the air in public highways (Same case, 140 Mass., 485).

"Laws taxing immigration had been uniformly upheld (*Edge et al. v. Robertson*, Circuit Court, E. D. N. Y., 1883), and such laws denied the use not only of the air, but even of access, without payment of the fee. It was further said that the ordinances opening the streets in their turn excluded such use, and that the principle of the ordinance was constitutional (Dillon's '*Municipal Corporations*,' p. 250, 2d ed.).

"The decision was quickly followed in the House of Lords, the Chamber of Deputies, and the high courts of other countries, and as nearly all landowners have rights in the streets, numerous suits were instituted.

"In fact, one shyster attorney, the owner of a little plot which was mortgaged for all it was worth, had summonses printed, and, relying upon the principle that every one has a right to sue every one else, served them upon every person who passed, at the rate of several hundred every day. Nearly every one failed to answer, and the costs brought him in a pretty fortune.

"The new doctrine was followed, and injunctions obtained against certain strikers, who breathed the air upon roads belonging to that company, on the principle laid down in *Mackall v. Ratchford*, 82 F., 41. The court justly said that common property in air worked very well in primitive times; but so did common property in land. The general experience of mankind, however, had improved upon those plans. 'There is no force,' said the learned court, in the 'strenuous contention of counsel for the defendants, that the doctrine of rights in air was new, for we find in Blackstone, book ii., chap. xxvi., Sec. 31: "Ancient Lights. Thus, too, the benefit of the elements, the light, the air, and the water, can only be appropriated by occupancy. If I have an ancient window overlooking my neighbor's ground, he may not erect any blind to obstruct the light." It follows that easements of wind and even of light were, and still are, allowed in England.

"Nor is the decision of the lower court in contravention of the

Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, guaranteeing the right to life and liberty, for it is open to any one to become an air lord.

"See cases cited on behalf of Warren Bridge in Charles River Bridge v. Warren Bridge case, 7 Pick., 344 Mass.

"Capital came to the rescue, and the Pneumatic Tube Company, to which a franchise was granted in 1897 to lay tubes under New York streets, supplied 'penny-in-the-slot' flexible tubes, from which air might be inhaled as pedestrians passed over land whose proprietors had reserved their rights in air. Boxes of condensed air, to be carried on the back, were also supplied at a normal charge.

"Knowing that the poorest boy might become an air lord himself, just as he might become President, and that 'competition among owners would keep prices down to a reasonable figure,' just as it had kept down the price of rent—the people acquiesced, and were just as contented as they are now."

CURRENT PHASES OF THE CUBAN PROBLEM.

THE behavior of the Cubans under their newly acquired half-independence reveals some traits that cause anxiety in the United States. On Saturday, March 11, the Cubans deposed General Gomez from the command of the army. The New York *Sun* explains that the quarrel between General Gomez and the Cuban Assembly started when he agreed to accept \$3,000,000 from this Government for the Cuban army. The Assembly declared that the sum should be \$12,000,000, and discussed the question at several stormy sessions. An attempt to float a loan of \$9,000,000 failed. When General Gomez reached Havana the Assembly demanded to know whether he would obey its orders. He replied that he would when the orders were for the good of Cuba. General Gomez insisted that the \$3,000,000 be accepted for the army as a reward, not in full payment, leaving that question to be decided by the future government of Cuba. The Assembly continued to hold meetings to discuss this question, and on Thursday, March 2, Governor-General Brooke ordered that the dispute be ended, as it was needless and was causing uneasiness in Havana. This brought matters to the crisis.

The Cuban people seem devoted to the insurgent chief, and it is the general opinion that if the Assembly persists in its opposition, the party to suffer from it will not be Gomez. The Minneapolis *Journal* says that the Assembly is composed of Cuban colonels, majors, and captains. The Boston *Transcript* says that it is made up mainly of generals, containing no less than forty-four of that rank, and has no warrant from popular election. The lesson of this incident is drawn thus by the Philadelphia *Times*:

"The chief lesson of this action of the Cuban Assembly is that it teaches our Government and the world that there is no government in Cuba, and that the so-called Cuban Assembly is simply a loose aggregation of self-appointed adventurers who care nothing for Cuban prosperity and seek only plunder for themselves.

"This action demonstrates what has been well known before—that Cuba is not to-day in condition to organize a government that could command the confidence of its people; and it becomes the duty of our Government to exercise military authority in that ill-fated island until Cuban industries shall be measurably restored and a government organized by those who have every interest in maintaining law and order and in advancing the prosperity of Cuba."

The distribution of free rations and the \$3,000,000 payment to the Cuban army have been intended to put the Cuban population on their feet and make them self-supporting. But several correspondents in Cuba report that the people show no disposition to go to work; so that the government assistance may leave the people, whenever it is stopped, as helpless as it found them. This suggests to the Brooklyn *Eagle* the following comment:

"It is quite in order for the Cubans to bestir themselves and help put their house in order. In the vernacular of the sporting fraternity it is 'up to them.' They can not expect to sit in the sunshine like so many Indians waiting for a congressional appropriation. If we have granted money to the Cubans who helped us in their weak and miserable way to do their fighting, it ought to be understood that there is no more money in sight so far as the United States Treasury is concerned. What do these people expect anyhow? They have the assurance of a just and stable government. They have a soil which is about the most bountiful and productive in the world. American capital is pouring into the island as fast as it can get there, and new branches of industry are being developed on every hand.

"Really the situation is enough to make one wearied. It is akin to that of a man who goes to the assistance of a boy who is being bullied on the street, and who not only receives no thanks for his kindness, but is asked to take care of him and support him for the remainder of his days. Circumstances like these are surely calculated to drive home the thought that the Cubans were hardly worth fighting for. They seem at best to be a lazy and indifferent set, and while this nation may have taken the proper course in going to their aid on the score of humanity, the regret is that it did not have a more deserving people to fight for. If the Cuban idea is correct let us all give up work. Let us sit in the shade and fan ourselves, leaving to women and children the task of bearing the hardships of life. Work, anyhow, was meant only for slaves, and we have liberated Cuba."

The Minneapolis *Journal* takes a hopeful view:

"The discontent generated by the Cuban Assembly of disgruntled colonels and majors will disappear as the beneficent effects of United States control are manifested. The thousands of Cuban soldiers yet in idleness will have to go to work when they find that it is imperative that they either cut bait or fish."

The condition of the Cubans, according to Rev. Dr. A. B. Leonard, however, contains little promise of good. Dr. Leonard returned to New York Monday, March 6, after an exploring tour of Cuba and Puerto Rico in the interests of the Missionary Society of the Methodist church. As reported in the New York *Evening Post*, he said, in part:

"Cuba, politically, is in a highly disorganized state; throughout my visit I found little trace of morality or religion. The people, as a whole, seem almost entirely destitute of the religious sense. There are a number of churches in the larger cities, but even the majority of these have fallen into disuse. A great many closed their doors years ago; the priests have absolutely neglected their duties, and have given themselves over to immoral lives. In some of the villages there were no churches at all, and, so far as I could learn, there had never been.

"There have never been any common schools in Cuba. There have been laws passed providing for them; but the money provided for public education has gone, the Lord knows where! There are one or two universities at Havana and elsewhere; but no provisions have ever been made for the education of the common people. As a result, the most deplorable illiteracy prevails. According to the latest report, for example, only one in every seventy-five persons can read or write; and only one out of every forty-five has attended school. The people, as a whole, therefore, are very poor specimens of the human race. They are sunk in degradation, and lack of respect for the marriage tie is the key to it all. Men and women simply live together by mutual consent. This is not the uncommon thing; it is the general rule. The law never interferes, tho it affords no protection to the offspring of such unions. Fully two thirds of the children in Cuba are absolutely without any legal status. It is not necessary for me to elaborate upon the terrible moral condition that must prevail under these circumstances.

"It seems to me that one of the greatest problems the Government has to face is the Cuban army. The Puerto Rican problem is not so pressing, because there is there no military class; but in Cuba there has been some thirty years of war, which has produced a class of men who know nothing but war. The members of this army do not want to go back to civil life. They have no occupation, no families, no friends, and it would be impossible for them to earn an honest living. It seems to me that the action of Congress in voting them \$3,000,000 was sheer folly, for each soldier's

allowance (about \$100) will be quickly spent in dissipation. My opinion is that the only thing left for these men is to turn bandits—and this, I think, the most of them will do. They will take to the mountains, and live upon what they can steal.

"It will be useless for the association to send any missionaries to Cuba this year. I shall not recommend it to do so. It is a very discouraging field for missionary effort; and there are little traces of the attempt that have already been made. In Puerto Rico the opportunities are better, and I shall recommend in my report that missions be established there at once."

So much for opinions on recent developments in Cuba's politics and sociology. The economics of the island, too, under the new conditions, are of no less interest, as may be seen from the following paragraphs:

The Tariff and Cuban Independence.—"That our tariff will have an influence on the side of the annexation of Cuba is clear enough. For with Puerto Rican, Hawaiian, and possibly Philippine sugars admitted to this country free of duty, it is evident that the Cuban product would be subjected to a competition that might be disastrous. It is true that Cuban sugars have long been sold in the United States in competition with free sugar from the Hawaiian Islands. But the conditions are now very different. In the old days the tariff applied to Puerto Rico and the Philippines as well as to Cuba; while now Puerto Rico, at least, will be brought within the American tariff system. Moreover, Cuba has been so devastated by war that her people will have to devote their energies to the creation of what will be virtually a new industry, and that in the face of the tariff discriminations against them. Puerto Rico, on the other hand, has not suffered from the destructive effects of war; while Hawaii, under American control, is likely to be more prosperous than ever before.

"It is not surprising, therefore, that the business men of Cuba are beginning to talk more and more about annexation to the United States. This sentiment is said to prevail among people who have hitherto been the strongest advocates of independence. Even those who argue thus would still favor independence if the American tariff could be made to apply to all sugars. What they fear is the destruction of the sugar industry in Cuba by competition with untaxed sugars from other countries. It is probable that the fear is exaggerated, for the American demand is very large, and it is certain that we should have to have a good deal of Cuban sugar in any event. Yet the American tariff will operate unfavorably on Cuba and her sugar industry.

"With peace and order restored and maintained, and with an honest effort on the part of the people to redeem the island, an independent Cuba ought to thrive even in the face of a hostile American tariff. Their future is in their own hands, and we sincerely trust that they will show themselves worthy of the great

gift which the American people are proposing to bestow upon them."—*The News, Indianapolis.*

Cuba Self-Supporting.—"It is the intention of our Government to make American money, coin and paper, the circulating medium of both Cuba and Puerto Rico, which will absorb from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 of our currency. Such progress has been made in the necessary adjustments in Cuba that the daily revenues are from \$110,000 to \$120,000, while the daily expenses of the military and civil establishment are less than \$100,000. As the revenues at all the ports are sure to increase, there will be no trouble making revenues maintain the cost of occupation. The expense of maintaining 40,000 men in Cuba is decreasing in all the departments, and people who have been complaining of the expense of garrisoning Cuba will find that the island revenues will increasingly more than cover the outlay. Cuba is rapidly becoming a revenue-producer. Even the postal service, now partly established, will, according to the government estimates, net \$100,000 at the end of the year, while the whole estimated net revenue to the Government at the end of this year is \$5,000,000."—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

THE FUTURE CITY.

A CONSTANTLY increasing minimum of free supply of water, light, transportation facilities, education, and recreation from the municipality is promised for the future city by developments throughout the world, according to official data secured from 150 American and 350 foreign cities by the Committee on Municipal Administration of the Reform Club, New York. Dr. Milo Ray Maltbie presents this data in an exceedingly valuable 200-page monograph: "Municipal Functions: A Study of the Development, Scope, and Tendency of Municipal Socialism" (*Municipal Affairs*, New York, for December). This study gives a great deal of information which every enterprising city wants nowadays, and constitutes a remarkably comprehensive presentation of the historic development of municipal functions, the scope of present municipal activities, and an analysis of the various forces which determine the extent of municipal socialism. To show what the municipality the world over *does*, not what it *ought to do*, is Dr. Maltbie's declared purpose.

The modern city is not the city of the past, and the author strictly defines the term municipality as "a local government existing only in urban centers, and principally for the purpose of satisfying special, local needs, which are due to the concentration of population." To aid in fixing this concept for the purpose of municipal study these distinctions in terms are made: "The urban center is primarily an economic phenomenon; the municipality is a body politic and corporate. The urban center is a popular concept; the municipality is legally defined. The urban center is a question of fact; the municipality is a question of how far that fact is recognized by law."

Description of present municipal activities occupies about half the monograph under the chapter headings, Protective Functions, Charities, Education, Recreation, Street Facilities, and Industrial Functions. About twenty pages are devoted to the causes of increased municipal activity. The last chapter, on "Future City Functions," contains some interesting conclusions.

From the time of the ancient city-state to the present a few well-defined tendencies are revealed. Governmental activity has decreased in certain directions, notably in regard to religious rites and ceremonies. The ordinance power has been modified. "Viewed in its entirety, the ordinance power of the city has enlarged its scope; but, as regards purely personal matters, there is less regulation by municipal ordinance than during the eighteenth century, not to mention ancient Greek laws. The individual is not everywhere equally free as to personal matters, but there is scarcely an instance where the *direction* of the police power has not been changed, altho its scope has not been diminished." There has been also some transfer of functions to central or higher governmental authorities (fortifications, metropolitan



OUR AWKWARD SQUAD.—*The Republic, St. Louis.*

police boards, etc.). But the decrease has been more than counterbalanced by increased activity in other directions: individual action has been superseded by municipal action, and functions formerly receiving slight attention and requiring small expenditures now demand constant oversight and an enormous outlay. To show the process of development we quote:

"The municipality first develops a control over private initiative through the ordinance power. Individual action remains the basal principle, but entire freedom is not permitted. Limits are fixed and restrictions imposed. Ordinances are passed requiring the individual to perform certain duties, often specifying in detail how the work is to be performed. If streets need to be paved, the property-owner is required to lay the pavement. The city merely enforces the ordinance. If protection against fire is necessary, the householder is ordered to purchase buckets and in case of fire in extinguishing it. If a town watch is decided upon, each citizen is commanded to serve in turn. Thus the police power is used not only to restrain individual action where restraint is needed, but to compel action where greater activity is needed.

"Municipal regulation developed in one of two ways: either the necessity of municipal control became so manifest, owing to the lack of harmony between public and private interests, that unlimited individual action was considered unwise; or the granting of subventions led to municipal supervision. It may be urged that subventions were given for the purpose of securing control, but all the evidence is against this contention. Subsidies were granted because of the public character of the function and because complete municipalization was deemed unwise or impracticable. The advisability of municipal aid having been decided upon, the conclusion was soon reached that if the city was to support, it ought to control; if it was to assist, it ought to regulate.

"When a function passes from the stage of municipal regulation, it enters a period in which the city performs the actual work of administration. The streets, for example, are no longer paved by the property-owner. Paid service has supplanted unpaid obligatory service. The citizen pays his taxes, but the city superintends their expenditure. The cost may be borne by special assessment or by general taxation; but usually payment according to benefit precedes, in the order of development, payment according to ability.

"Such is the normal, the usual course of development. Not all functions have reached the third stage, neither has a given function been municipalized to the same extent by all cities. Employment agencies are usually private enterprises. Building construction is almost universally regulated by municipal ordinances. Street construction, garbage disposal, and the administration of parks are municipal matters. Upon the other hand, no city in the United States owns or operates a street railroad, but many British cities have done so with success. Continental cities not infrequently maintain pawn-shops, but not a single municipal pawn-shop can be found in American cities. As regards municipal libraries, the reverse is true. Thus, while a general course of development is almost invariably followed, there is no uniformity as to degree or rapidity of municipalization. This is due to the fact that the forces which determine the character and direction of municipal activity vary greatly from country to country, from city to city. . . .

"The methods of raising municipal revenues show a similar development. At first, whenever a service is performed which confers a definite benefit upon an individual, a specific charge is made, with some reference to the value of the service rendered. This charge is gradually reduced until it barely covers the cost of the service. The economist denotes the change by saying that 'fees' have superseded 'prices.' The next step is a still further reduction of the charge, until in many instances the service is given gratuitously, the expense being met by taxation. There are very few municipal activities that are made to yield a considerable profit, but there are some quite important instances, as markets, docks, and real estate. Not infrequently, municipal operation of street railways, gas-works, and water-works produces a small surplus, but the instances where the avowed object is a considerable profit are not numerous. Most municipal functions are in the second and third stages. Municipal schools, parks, playgrounds, gardens, and museums are now usually free to all,

altho such was not always the case. Protection of life and property is given 'without money or without price.' And justice which was once bought and sold like merchandise is now freely dispensed, in theory if not always in fact. In other instances, as baths, laundries, and most municipal industries, the general plan is to make receipts about cover expenditures. . . .

"No one can have scanned, however hastily, the preceding pages, much less have considered in their manifold light the problems of city development, which to the most hasty observer lie on the surface, without noting that uncertain and halting as may have been the process in any given case, the tendency is clear and persistent; and this is at once toward the abandonment by the city of those functions through which it regulated the life of the individual for the weal or assumed welfare of the state, the assumption of others in which the city ministers to individual convenience or interest, and the free distribution of the services. In other words, the old city was the sovereign of its people. The new one is their servant."

The writer does not argue that the tendency disclosed by the recorded facts is necessarily beneficent; whether the tides now running are those of actual progress, the centuries alone can determine. But, he says, conservatism has but one answer to-day to the question, Whither is all this tending?

"The extension of municipal function in the directions in which the city is to act as the servant of the individual has barely begun; and its scope, certain to be indefinitely increased in a comparatively near future, is to be measured only by the resources of developing invention and enterprise, so rapidly developing of late that their early realization will be such as to be unthinkable now. The individual will have cheap facilities for transport and communication. The product of his labor will be multiplied in advantage to him by the cooperation for which cities alone give a chance. He will not be left to the hard paths which chance may afford for education of his mind and his senses, but have this facilitated by every device of civilization. It is therefore natural—inevitable indeed—that there should be provided for him, first, water, the prime essential of life and health; next, the first of its conveniences—artificial light; later, those universal incidents of its growth—highway facilities (including power supply as well as a clear path); and, finally, education and recreation.

"Another question, however, is coming to the front, in form well calculated to startle even the most radical and enterprising: How far and how rapidly are city services to be offered the individual without condition and without price? Throughout the civilized world, it is now admitted that each citizen should have an abundant supply of water—free, so far as affecting his personal use of it. Of urban aggregations of a million of inhabitants each, one is actually furnishing and others are preparing to furnish free light, not merely for all public places but for private dwellings whenever a certain degree of aggregation in occupancy has been reached. Turnpikes are rapidly becoming a memory; tolls are steadily dropping from our bridges and canals; and avowedly unremunerative rates of street-car fare for workmen and students are favored on every hand. The education that used to be charily sold is now not merely free, but compulsory; while by public funds supporting scholarships and fellowships, the highest and most technical education possible is offered to all under conditions which are scarcely more than tests of capacity freely to improve it. Free libraries and museums, art and musical education are becoming common. In every direction, recreation is being provided free as fast as the public can be taught to use it. The New York court of appeals has squarely taken the ground that, should invention make it possible, the city might provide its people with improved air.

[See 152 N. Y. Reports, 257 (1897), and opinion of the Court per Justice Barrett, 8 N. Y. Appellate Division Reports, 230. Barrett, J.: "Cities are not limited to providing for the strict necessities of their citizens. Under legislative authority, they may minister to policing the city, to paving its streets, to providing it with light, water, sewers, docks, and markets. They may also be required by the sovereign power to furnish their citizens with schools, hospitals, dispensaries, parks, libraries, and museums, with zoological, botanical, and other gardens. They may thus even gratify our ears with music of a summer afternoon, or minister to our comfort by providing us with public baths. Expenditures in all these directions under legislative authority have never been questioned. Where, then, shall we draw the line? . . . Growth and extension are as necessary in the domain of municipal action as in the domain of law. New conditions constantly arise. . . .

"The true test is that which requires that the work shall be essentially

public and for the general good of all inhabitants of the city. . . . Within that sphere of action, novelty should impose no veto. *Should some inventive genius by and by create a system of supplying us with pure air, will the representatives of the people be powerless to utilize it in the great cities of the State, however extreme the want and dangerous the delay? Will it then be said that pure air is not as important as pure water and clear light? We apprehend not.* The health of the people is dependent in a measure upon decent and convenient transit between their homes and their places of business; not in as great a degree as upon light, air, and water, but in no inconsiderable degree."]

"There seems, therefore, but one answer to the question proposed. Free supply or facilitated provision for each of the more important daily wants of its citizens will be within the functions of the future city. In the concrete, what does this mean? Not necessarily that the city will or should attempt to meet the unlimited want of every citizen for every facility which it might supply him, but rather that, to the extent that the resultant of his needs and the ability of the city may determine, it shall offer in every direction a constantly increasing minimum."

[*"Unquestionably the legislature may authorize a city to furnish light, the facilities for transportation, or water to its citizens, with or without cost as the legislature or city may determine."*—*Fellows vs. Walker*, 39 Federal Reporter, 651.]

Passing from what has been done in education and the furnishing of water and light the writer says:

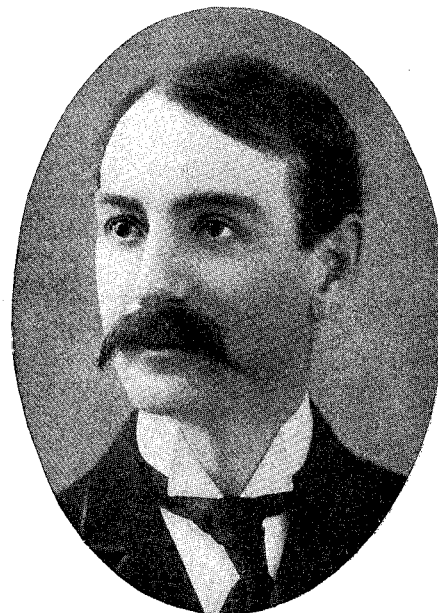
"The principle of favoring an unremunerative rate for long distance in order to facilitate the settlement in more healthful living conditions of those who must otherwise add to the congestion at our city centers has already been accepted. In this regard, every factor is rapidly becoming more marked, so that the day is close at hand when in each of our leading cities conditions, not merely of health but of business convenience and profit, will demand that what are now largely residential quarters be given over to more and more intense occupation by business structures; and room elsewhere found, even tho it involve transport cost, for the multiplying myriads that are still to do their daily work where their homes lately were. Ten years hence, it may seem as ridiculous that free transportation should not be furnished to secure the full use of recreation, facilities by our city population, as it would be now to stop the free access to municipal parks and buildings. And one does not need extraordinary genius to plan, or a sweat-shop acquaintance with misery to demand, such public provision for the preparation of food and the manufacture of clothing as shall insure to the industrious liberal independence, and to the dependent a liberal supply of each."

Railroads and Nicaragua Canal.—Prof. Lewis M. Haupt, of Philadelphia, a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission with Admiral Walker and Colonel Hains, contributes an article to *The Manufacturer*, Philadelphia, dealing especially with the opposition to a project which is nearly seventy-five years old, counting from the organization of the first United States Construction Company. Professor Haupt argues for construction of the Nicaragua canal under existing concessions, considers the alleged treaty complications as a *ruse de guerre* on the part of a foreign syndicate, and declares that the cost of construction will not be so great "if the finances are conducted through the Government directly" instead of through brokers and loans bearing interest. The economies incidental to the opening of this canal are estimated to exceed \$400,000,000 per annum to commerce alone, so that the question of its cost sinks into insignificance. Besides pointing out that there is no better method of colonizing our Pacific coast than by opening this canal, Professor Haupt says the transcontinental railroads are laboring under a delusion in their opposition to the canal: "That it can not seriously affect the transcontinental railroad will appear from a few statistics. The average freight rate in the United States is .86 of a cent per ton mile, which for 3,000 miles gives \$25.80 per ton. The average price of wheat for five years was 64.8 cents per bushel, or \$21.38 per ton, which is \$4.42 less than the average haul rate across the country, leaving nothing to the producer for his land, labor, seed, interest, and other expenses. It is evident, therefore, at a glance, that at even this low rate of freight and low price of product the railroads can not and do not get this business. In fact it is shipped via Cape Horn, at a cost of from \$3.50 upward, direct to foreign markets, thus converting a loss into a profit and encouraging an exporting industry amounting to several million tons which could

not otherwise exist. It is also evident that a higher price for wheat would leave a larger margin for transportation and would enable the railroads to extend their range of territory tributary to the ocean terminals, thus augmenting their tonnage and revenues. The opening of the canal would have precisely this effect, and would create a large movement which is now prohibited by existing rates and conditions. This is abundantly exemplified by the Sault canal, which transported over 21,000,000 tons in the seven months of last year, an amount nearly three times larger than the tonnage of the Suez canal during the entire year, yet the railroads in competition with this lake traffic are in a most prosperous financial condition."

A NEW LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

MR. HERBERT PUTNAM, librarian of the Boston Public Library since February, 1895, has been appointed Librarian of Congress to succeed the late John Russell Young. The President had nominated Representative Samuel J. Barrows, of Massachusetts [portrait in *THE LITERARY DIGEST*, March 4], but the Senate unexpectedly withheld confirmation, and Mr. Putnam, to whom the position had been originally tendered, was appointed shortly after Congress adjourned. Mr. Putnam is a son of the late George P. Putnam, publisher, New York City, and a graduate of Harvard, class of 1883. In 1884 he became librarian of the Minneapolis Athenæum, and thereafter organized the Minneapolis Public Library, known as one of the best equipped in the country, and ranking fifth in point of circulation and income, in 1891, when Mr. Putnam left to return to the practise of law in Boston. Four years' service at the head of the Boston Public Library have added to a reputation which the press regardless of party considers worthily recognized by appointment at Washington. The appointment was supported by the National Librarians' Association, a number of college presidents, and officials of the National Educational Association. Washington correspondence states that "those who know Mr. Putnam best insist that he will take the library entirely out of politics, and the only fear expressed is that, with his strong views upon the question of civil-service reform, he may prove too inflexible against the demands of Senators and Representatives for what drippings of patronage remain in connection with the administration of the library [about 108 appointments]." The *New York Sun* (Rep.) says: "Fortunately, there is nothing variegated or inconsistent in the character of the man whom President McKinley has put in charge of this important national institution, already the greatest library in the country and bound to become in time the foremost in the world. Mr. Herbert Putnam's appointment has been recognized, everywhere that he is known, as one of the best that could be made. He is at the head, or very near the head, of his profession, a profession of recent development but of rapidly increasing importance. He is an unpretentious, straightforward, energetic, devoted practitioner of the



HERBERT PUTNAM,
Appointed Librarian of Congress.

art of creating and carrying on great libraries for the benefit of the public. He is a scholar and an administrator, up to the best modern ideas concerning library management, and with nothing rococo or Byzantine in his personal methods of going about his business." Commenting upon the reports that Mr. Barrows's activity in his own behalf produced opposition in the Senate fatal to his aspirations, the *Cleveland Plain Dealer* (Dem.) says: "Truly, things have come to a pretty pass when training for its duties is regarded a necessary preliminary to an appointment to public office, and when it is considered wrong for an office-seeker to 'get out and hustle' for 'influence.' There were other protests besides that of Senator Tillman against such an absurd proposition, but it was evident that for some reason Mr. Barrows could not be confirmed, so his nomination was left on the table, and the mystery of his failure remains unexplained."

HAWAIIAN PAPERS ON CUBA AND THE PHILIPPINES.

BOTH *The Star* and *The Gazette*, papers printed in English at Honolulu, devote considerable space to affairs in Cuba and more space to the Philippines. Aguinaldo receives little respect.

Sympathy is expressed with Cuba by *The Gazette* as follows:

"We, of Hawaii, congratulate the Cubans on the expulsion of the Spaniards. We feel deeply grateful to them for rebelling against Spanish rule. In making such noble sacrifices for independence or self-government, they have suffered intensely, ruined their sugar-plantations, and have lost several hundred thousand persons by starvation, violent death, and disease. All of this heroic action, by raising the price of sugar, has put several millions of dollars into the pockets of those who are interested in sugar stocks on these islands.

"Altho thousands of poor people on the mainland have contributed largely to aid those starving people, the heart of Hawaii has been cold and unreachable. To have given those Cubans any aid in their tribulations and distress would probably have laid us open to the charge of stimulating rebellion against the Spanish Government with which we were at peace. We did indulge in tears at their miseries, but to have acted the part of the good Samaritan toward them would have made us accomplices in their rebellion. That Hawaii, with money to burn, by reason of the Cuban revolution, steadily refused to aid the starving revolutionists, was the best evidence of her inflexible purpose to be right before she was generous. The people of the mainland had no similar delicacy of feeling."

Regarding the principle of "the consent of the governed," *The Star* quotes approvingly from Professor Thomas of Haverford College the citation of a satisfactory government of 280,000 people in the District of Columbia without the exercise of the franchise there:

"Carrying this argument to the Philippines, Professor Thomas shows that in dealing with an inferior race and with men without education and intelligence enough to enable them to determine what is best for their own welfare, there is no necessity to obtain their consent. If the District of Columbia can be governed well without the consent of the governed, so can and so ought the Philippines to be."

Efforts in Congress to class Hawaii with the "ceded" Philippines and Puerto Rico, lead *The Gazette* to insist that Hawaii is not a colony:

"Hawaii has been lawfully annexed to the United States with the consent of the Hawaiian Government. The annexation act expressly recites the fact of this consent. It was a contract in which both parties deliberately joined, and involved the making of these islands a part of the United States.

"The Philippines and Puerto Rico are conquered territories. Cession by Spain makes them the property of the United States, without definition of title. In the case of Hawaii, the Constitution and laws of the United States are extended over the islands,

by the declaration that no municipal laws shall be passed in conflict with the Constitution.

"Over the territory ceded by Spain there is no argument for, or suggestion of, the dominance of the Constitution and laws over the ceded territory. The relations of an annexed territory are not created.

"It is well known that the United States possess, by some title, the island of Navassa in the Atlantic, and several islands in the Pacific. They also possess certain rights in Samoa. But it is not contended that the Constitution and laws, by the act of possession, extend over these parcels of territory.

"While the question is a new one relative to the power of Congress to withhold the operation of the Constitution and laws over territories, it has been decided indirectly by the Supreme Court at various times.

"The act of annexation extends the Constitution and laws over the Hawaiian territory, but the Constitution and laws have not been extended over the ceded Spanish territories. There is a clear distinction between the cases. The territories of New Mexico, Oklahoma, Alaska, and Hawaii will not be classed with territory held virtually by a military title. The majority of the Republican Party in Congress will not consent to it."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE Cuban insurgents have raised Hades long enough; now let them raise cane.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago*.

IT is thoroughly understood that the "open door" in China is to let other nations in, not to let the Chinese out.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia*.

POSSIBLY the cost of production could be decreased somewhat if senatorial elections were operated by a trust.—*The Tribune, Detroit*.

"YES, he's got a great scheme on foot. He expects to bring the magazine editors to terms in short order." "What's the scheme?" "A dialect trust."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland*.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.—Browne: "How did that Congressman get his reputation as a brainy man!" Towne: "He was once interviewed by a bright reporter."—*Life, Brooklyn*.

ANOTHER SLURRING ALLUSION.—"Over in Spain they are talking of shooting all their generals." "Well, they'd have to hire some marksmen to do the job."—*The Plaindealer, Cleveland*.

THERE ought to be a halt called on the variations that are being run in on "The White Man's Burden." They are now referring to Secretary Alger as the "White House Burden."—*The Times, Denver*.

THE negro has not as yet reached any real greatness. He has not succeeded in getting his picture in Paine's Celery Compound advertisements.—*The Plaindealer* (Afro-American), *Topeka, Kansas*.



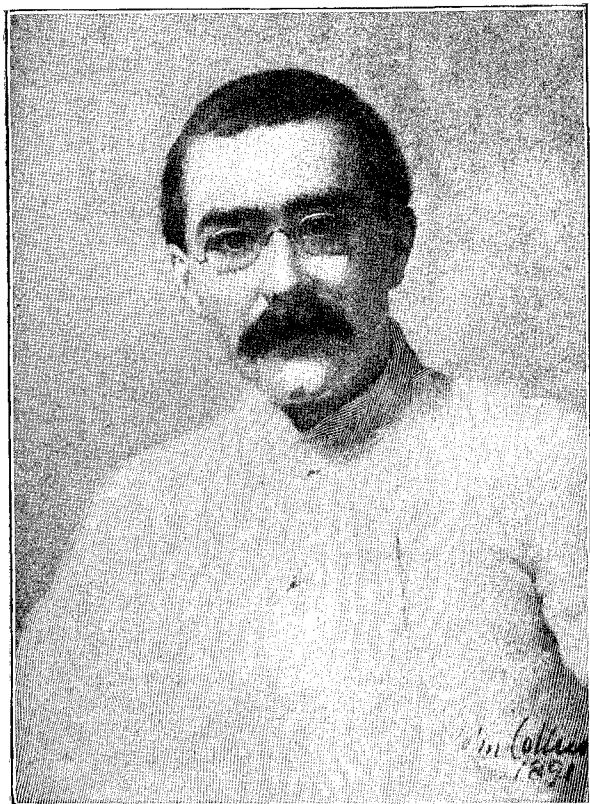
THERE'S A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

They say there are no flies on Merriam.—*The Tribune, Minneapolis*.

LETTERS AND ART.

TRIBUTES TO RUDYARD KIPLING.

THE last few weeks have afforded proof that the world has not yet outgrown the poet. Scarcely in the history of our race has a living writer received such tribute as that accorded to Mr. Rudyard Kipling during the critical period of his recent illness. Two great nations watched at his bedside. Throughout



Copyright by S. S. McClure Company.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

From the Portrait by the Hon. John Collier.

Reproduced by permission of McClure's Magazine.

the United States and throughout the British empire the despatches reporting the progress of his struggle against death were waited for as nothing else in the day's news. The German Emperor cabled to Mrs. Kipling a message of sympathy, in which he referred to "our common race," and which the *London Spectator* regards as having practically the weight of a political manifesto. And the center of all this breathless solicitude, this affectionate concern not only on the part of individuals but of nations, is a man still in his thirty-third year, a private citizen, a writer of poems and stories.

The Academy (London) comments that Mr. Kipling's hold upon the hearts of the people is the more remarkable in view of the fact that his work has ever avoided the sentimental and humanely genial, and has been notable rather for uncompromising vigor. After speaking of "the tremendous moral force in the hands of this far-sighted student of tendencies," *The Academy* says:

"It is probable that much of the feeling resultant upon the rumors of Mr. Kipling's serious plight—and for a day or two death seemed inevitable—would have been absent had this lamentable illness come two years earlier. Mr. Kipling had not then the place he now holds in English hearts and intellects. His was already the most considerable voice of the younger generation; but his impassioned note of patriotism, altho he had often struck it resonantly, had not vibrated throughout English-speaking lands as it has since done. The beginning of Mr. Kipling's leadership—for he is an Anglo-Saxon leader, say what we may—was the 'Recessional.' People then for the first time recognized that an eloquent advocate of imperialism and national

rectitude was continually on the watch. From that time there have been in the public mind two Kiplings—Kipling the great story-teller and Kipling a national stimulus and guide. Hence the extraordinary manifestation of feeling which we have just witnessed."

The *London Speaker*, in the course of a long editorial article, says

"This widespread sentiment may be taken to mean that a young man, who was first heard of about a dozen years back, has come to be a representative force, not only in English literature, but also in the more complex elements which make up the character of a race. A year or so ago it might have been said of Mr. Kipling that he symbolized the fighting spirit of Britain and her offshoots, the indomitable will and brains she exercises by land and sea, her magnetic power over subject-races who detest her phlegmatic justice and her cold pride, the ingrained devilry of the British soldier, and the unflinching devotion of the responsible civilian. To this we should have added that no other writer has shown so vivid an insight into the Oriental mystery which Indian statesmen whose names we sometimes hear, and their subordinates who remain unsung, have been administering for more than a century. This would have been a pretty comprehensive tribute to an author barely entered upon his thirties. But it would not have touched the emotion which Mr. Kipling inspires now, and which causes men and women to offer up public prayers for his life. He has come home with startling suddenness to the religious sense of his people. The creator of Mulvaney, the chronicler of the license which civilization thinly veneers in the soldier's mind, the singer of England in her aggressive might and her inveterate enmities, made the jubilee the occasion not for exultation over the imperial display of material strength, but for a humble confession that righteousness alone exalteth a nation. The 'Recessional' did for Rudyard Kipling's fame what all the gifts of the story-teller, all the audacities of the pride of life in prose and



MR. RUDYARD KIPLING.

From the Etching by William Strang from life.

Reproduced through the courtesy of Frederick Keppel & Co.

verse, would have failed to achieve. It was just that kind of humble petition which has moved the hearts of a domineering and headstrong race since the days of Cromwell."

The Outlook (London) points out that, because of Kipling's youth, we are apt to forget the seventeen long years of strenuous

labor that reach behind him; the goal, hard-won and resolutely fought for, he had before him during the ten years he toiled in India. After repeating some of the various phrases by which Kipling has been characterized, *The Outlook* says:

"'The Poet of the Age' rather than any of these; for in his books he has told, in tones more widely-reaching than any that have sounded before, of the glory of toil, of the daily task which alone gives dignity to king or peasant. Not of the labors of the great, the observed, has he told us, but of those who, unmarked and unthanked, do their duty in the face of the elements. He has gone to the four corners of the earth and seen men at work, and in every corner he found the English leading, building on the waste places, and uttering no complaint. And on the doings of these he has founded his convictions, and out of their sufferings he has learnt wisdom. It is this wide knowledge of men and places that, more than anything, sets Mr. Kipling apart from the ruck of his brother scribes. He has discovered something new and strange and stirring; he has learnt the faith, the belief, that sustains by reason of its implied limitations. These boundaries have turned vague utterances into something strong and clearly defined. He has seen the force of the particular as opposed to the general, and it is the particular with which men are occupied, to whose delineation they will listen. . . . We, the English-speaking nations of the world, want him. He believes in us and in our destiny."

No less enthusiastic have been the tributes of the American press. *The New Voice* comments editorially as follows:

"In an age which, by its control of the forces of nature, tunnels the Alps, irrigates vast deserts, harnesses Niagara, bridles the ocean, and girdles the earth, Kipling comes as an interpreter of itself to itself; and his service to literature has been that he has taken it out of the drawing-room, the studio, the classroom, the study, and placed it in the world, amid the marts, on the highways, in the holds of ships, the cabins of locomotives—anywhere and everywhere that men are toiling and sweating and fighting and planning for the serious business of their lives. His death would have been almost a disaster; his near approach to death, by the revealing light it cast upon him and upon his dearness to the world, was almost if not quite a blessing. Is it too much to say that in his hands, more than in the hands of any other one man, lies the destiny of the world for the next quarter century?"

Mr. Thomas Nelson Page, writing in the *Chicago Times-Herald*, speaks of him as "the one who gives the greatest hope for our time, the one who gives promise of being the equal of the greatest writers of any time." Mr. Page continues:

"He may by the time he is forty change as readily as Scott did from poetry and Thackeray from sketches, and like them give us in a great series of novels a world as new and as great as they gave us. There seems no limit to his powers. As he may be the greatest novelist of the coming century, so he may be the greatest poet. He is one of the writers who make us proud that we are of the same blood."

The *Boston Evening Transcript* says:

"Kipling has not only proved his title to be regarded as the most virile singer of the day, but proved the power of song as an actual present influence in the life of the world. As Stevenson truly declared,

'Bright is the ring of words
When the right man rings them';

and Kipling in his political ballads and poems of occasion has demonstrated again and again that he is 'the right man.'"

Mr. Julian Hawthorne (in *The New Voice*) writes:

"Once and again did Kipling speak the word that revealed us to ourselves, and cast light upon the aim and source of our action. In general, the movements of society in great and little are as gropings of the blind, and (tho always providentially guided) appear haphazard and instinctive. But a man like Kipling is sight restored to this blindness; by showing us what we do, and its relative value, he teaches us how to do it better; and helps us to achieve neighborliness by exposing the perils incident to self-

ishness, or the anti-social impulse. That is the broader aspect of his function to this age."

It has been claimed that no other poet of patriotism has ever so thrilled a great people, or so vitally and directly influenced politics, as has Rudyard Kipling. It was Mr. Howells who once spoke of Kipling as "the young man with his hat cocked over his eyes." But it was Mr. Howells who, some years later, proclaimed him the laureate of Greater Britain.

AMERICAN ART: THE CLARKE SALE AND A RETROSPECT.

"HOWEVER modest his recognition, the native painter has the *pas* at the present moment," writes Mr. Arthur Hoeber. The truth of this statement received its strongest emphasis last month in New York, when Mr. Thomas B. Clarke's collection of nearly four hundred canvases by American artists was sold at public auction. The sale revealed an unsuspected appreciation of American art. Mr. Hoeber points out that national art needs just such an impetus as would be given it by a few more patriotic collectors like Mr. Clarke. History contradicts the idea that the artist will reach his fullest development, absolutely independent of the stimulus of encouragement. Mr. Hoeber goes on to say, of this particular collection (*The Bookman*, March):

"It seemed a pity to dissipate these Clarke pictures, for together they formed a unique history of the achievements of the American for twenty years past. The examples of the late George Inness alone are a monument to the ability and the great endowments of the master native landscape painter of this country. In their way the works of Winslow Homer are of no less value, and his 'Eight Bells,' 'The Life Line,' and the pictures of dashing surf, are among the most noteworthy products turned out on this side of the water since we began to produce painters. But if these stood out with force, not alone by reason of their numerical but their artistic strength, there were many individual canvases that were record-making affairs at their conception, and they have stood the test of time remarkably well. Abbey's altogether serious and lovely 'Autumn'; Kappes's negro subjects; Mowbray's dainty poetical conceptions of beautiful women; Brush's Indian themes; and Ulrich and Moeller in their highly finished modern subjects, with thoughtfully painted figures—all these are not to be passed over lightly, for they are accomplishments that any artist might be proud to sign.

"In most of Mr. Clarke's pictures there was a good motive—not necessarily a story-telling quality, but a sufficient *raison d'être*—and this was the secret of their success. Too often the painter gives only a small amount of intellectual attention to his theme, and in his haste to cover a canvas he produces a work of no lasting importance. It explains in a way the indifference of the collector to American pictures. A good composition is imperative, if the attention of the world is to be arrested. Take any famous work of art and this will be at once evident. The painter must positively have something to say. It may be an incident, a phase of nature, or a tonal scheme, but something it must be, to get the eyes of the public and hold them."

The Critic (March), commenting on the Clarke sale, shows some enthusiasm over the fact that an Inness brought over \$10,000, and a Homer Martin over \$5,000. These prices, it says, must make the hearts of the believers in American art glow with pride. *The Critic* says that our native art passed through three stages, reflecting first the English school, then the German, and latterly the French, before it began to strike an individual note. Mr. Clarke was one of the first to detect this note when it appeared. *Current Literature* (March), in its editorial comment, speaks of the Clarke collection as follows:

"There were gathered in the first, or entrance room, a dozen pictures by George Inness, others by Tryon, by Dewey, by Wyant, Homer Martin, and other painters of American landscape, whose somber yet rich tones made one forget for an instant

that these were not companion pieces to some of the gems that have come out of the noted school of Barbizon. It would, of course, be futile to attempt to say that American painters are without appreciation in their own country; but it has not come very far from this. Inness alone, among those we have mentioned, obtained the cachet of foreign recognition; but the others have no sanction to back them, save the impression they are able to create upon the buying public by the sympathetic handling of scenes familiar only to those who live in this country. If we look back over the recent history of American art we shall find that there have been men of no inconsiderable merit among our painters. Turning from this entrance room to a second large gallery, we find in Winslow Homer, of whom there are a dozen or more representative works, an American painter who has not been inaptly called the American Millet. Beside Homer there are Elihu Vedder, John Lafarge, and further back, in point of time, the late William Morris Hunt, and his contemporary, George Fuller—all of them men of great individuality and finely sensitive to all that is most refined and best in art. There is no special bond that links these names together, save that of surpassing merit. They belong to no special school, but are simply the leaders among American painters of the past or passing generation. The time can not be far distant when these men shall receive their just dues, and they shall be accorded the rank which they deserve in the annals of art."

In this connection it is interesting to turn to Miss Sophia A. Walker's concise retrospect of art in the United States (*The Independent*, February 23). Miss Walker points out that since the Centennial the arts of this country have advanced by leaps and bounds. In 1876 there were almost no art schools. But now the home schools give excellent foundation, and the time has come when it is good to spend the first three or four years of art study at home. Miss Walker continues:

"The outlook for the American artist, when his student days are past, is a much brighter one than it was in 1876. When a strong body of young artists came home from Europe in the later seventies, finding the Academy of Design (of New York) entrenched in traditions of minute technic, they formed the Society of American Artists, standing as they still stand for broad brushwork and a larger way of looking for light and atmosphere. But their pictures did not sell, and so our best artists, refusing to paint pot-boilers, have been thrown upon teaching as almost the exclusive resource.

"But architecture, which can not be imported like pictures, and so had grown a native article of stalwart proportions, shouldered a place for its sister arts of painting and sculpture in the dream-city of Chicago, and mural painting began to be popularly appreciated. There could not be change more beneficial! In decorative work a high standard of drawing is maintained, great breadth and simplicity of effect are demanded, and nature herself is seen in her largest, noblest aspect. Such wall pictures as the old historical paintings of the Capitol at Washington are not decorative, and are not true mural paintings, and a great evolution was necessary before such work as that of Mr. La Farge in the Church of the Ascension, New York, and of Mr. Sargent at the Boston Library, of Mr. Blashfield at the Congressional Library, and of Mr. Simmons at the Astoria Hotel, New York, could challenge comparison with Europe's best from the brush of Puvis de Chavannes. Not only mural painting but portraiture begins to absorb from a life of teaching. Mr. Sargent is recognized as the great portrait-painter of the world. The Royal Academy admits him and Mr. Abbey to membership, Messrs. Whistler, Shannon, and Alexander rank with the world's best, and Miss Beaux is a member of the exclusive Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. The society prefers still to be painted by a foreigner, and Messrs. Chatran and Madrazo are said to have taken out of the country \$100,000 each in two short seasons, yet a Philadelphia portrait-painter makes \$50,000 a year, and the financial success of other good painters is hardly less noteworthy. The education of society in art is of slow achievement, but it progresses through club exhibitions of pictures and through the rich man, who no longer 'builds a hundred-thousand-dollar house, drives a twenty-thousand-dollar pair, and decorates his house with chromos.' Collectors all over the country have the choicest pictures, especially of the Dutch, the Barbizon, and the eighteenth-century English school, making the United States the attractive picture-mart of

the world. Occasionally a collector, like Mr. George B. Clarke, dares to buy American pictures, and the sale of the Clarke collection this month marks a turning-point in the history of American painting.

"Illustration touched its greatest height in intellectual and technical qualities in Mr. Vedder's 'Rubáiyát' of Omar Khayyám in 1884; and Mr. Abbey's delicate renderings of Shakespeare, and Mr. Howard Pyle's rugged originality, have placed magazine illustrating on the highest plane."

Miss Walker also points out hopeful signs of a closer union between the fine and the industrial arts, a union which is of the utmost importance in bringing the message of art home to the people. Among the changes still to be worked for, she mentions the repeal of the tax on art, and the establishment of a good art magazine, recognizing the arts and crafts.

THE SCOPE AND NATURE OF WAGNER'S MUSICAL REFORMS.

THE controversy over the musical rank of Richard Wagner is not yet ended, in spite of the world-success of the Wagnerian music drama. The Teutonic reformer is still the most praised and best-abused musician who has ever lived. His opponents are fewer, but not less virulent, and some still gravely maintain that his music is incoherent and chaotic to the point of insanity. Yet it is admitted that he has had more influence on the present generation of composers and music lovers than any other musician. An impartial, careful, and intelligent statement of Wagner's exact ideas, achievements, and innovations in music and opera can but be welcome to the non-musician.

Mr. W. J. Henderson, the musical critic of the *New York Times*, in his new book entitled "How Music Developed," which is a critical and explanatory account of the growth of modern music in its various forms, has a chapter on Wagner and his relation to his predecessors. Mr. Henderson is not a Wagnerite; he admires Verdi and has much warm commendation of French and other schools of music. He tries to do justice to Wagner and to avoid the extravagances of ardent advocates and bitter assailants.

As a sort of introduction to his estimate of Wagner the following passage from the chapter on Weber and Beethoven should first be quoted:

"The significance of Weber's position in German opera must be found in the fact that in his theory of the musical drama he anticipated Wagner and paved the way for him. He defined opera as 'an art-work complete in itself, in which all the parts and contributions of the related and utilized arts meet and disappear in each other, and in a manner form a new world by their own destruction.' He believed that a libretto should not be constructed with a view to its offering pegs upon which to hang strings of pretty music, but that there should be an organic union of the various arts employed in dramatic representation. His theory as to the purpose of lyric music was fully set forth in these words: 'It is the first and most sacred duty of song to be truthful with the utmost fidelity possible in declamation.' He, furthermore, had no sympathy with the rigid and restrictive formalism of the old-fashioned Italian opera, but was a thorough believer in the fundamental principle of romantic music—that the content must govern and prescribe the form."

Wagner's system, according to Mr. Henderson, was not, fundamentally, revolutionary at all. It simply gave a new application to the principles of the Italian composer Peri, who flourished at the end of the sixteenth century. Three salient resemblances to Peri's scheme are found in Wagner—namely: (1) the attempt to produce an art-form which should resemble the Greek drama; (2) the employment of mythical or legendary stories as subjects for libretto; (3) the construction of a form of recitative for the dramatic declamation of the text. The additions Wagner made to this scheme are thus explained by Mr. Henderson:

"Wagner saw that the employment of mythical subjects would

permit him to concentrate the whole power of his musical expression upon character and emotion, which are just the things within the scope of operatic music. Every one of his music dramas makes and the pictorial elements subordinate an accessory to the expression of the emotions of the scene. In working out this plan he came upon the final and fundamental law of his theory—that there must be in a music drama an organic union of all the arts necessary to the expression of the emotions of the scene to the spectator. Text, music, action, and scenery must all unite in a common purpose, and their union must be so complete that no one element can be taken away without injury to the whole. . . .

"Now, the conveyance of emotion is within the power of music, and the more completely the music can be devoted to this, the more successful it is likely to be. The use of the myth enabled Wagner to make perfect his organic union of the arts tributary to the drama, because it focused the music upon the emotions, and so carried the other elements to the same point. This principle—concentrating the musical expression upon the emotions—led Wagner to adopt a new musical form. He writes what has been called 'continuous melody.' That is, there are no set arias, duets, or ensembles in his later works, but all the dialog is carried on in a free arioso form, and duets are simply the musical conversation of two people.

"Wagner, having abandoned the aria form, was obliged to invent a new system of repetitions for his continuous melody. This he achieved by introducing the *leitmotif*, leading motive, or typical theme—a melodic phrase employed to designate a certain personality or thought in the drama and heard either in a voice-part or in the orchestra, whenever that personality or thought is mentioned or has an immediate connection with the scene before the auditor."

These principles are further explained and elucidated by Mr. Henderson. It is not, he says, necessary to know a single theme in order to understand a Wagner work, tho an acquaintance with the leading motives increases immensely one's intellectual pleasure in listening to Wagner. "It is absolutely unessential to our understanding of the dramatic force, eloquence, and truthfulness of the music."

Wagner's use of the orchestra has been criticized, and on this point Mr. Henderson writes:

"One of the features of Wagner's system which will require some attention on the part of the listener is the complete independence of the orchestral part. Wagner seldom writes an accompaniment pure and simple. His orchestral score, made up of the constant weaving and interweaving of thematic fragments, designed to express definite thoughts, is a vast and complex tonal illustration of the text. The orchestra is one of the chief agencies in the development of the plot. Characterization and emotional expression are largely, at times chiefly, confided to it, and it is quite as important a personage in the drama as the tenor or soprano. While it is voicing the thoughts and emotions of the scene in imposing tone-language, the actors are reciting the voice-parts wholly independent. These voice-parts are frequently written in a kind of recitative, but it is a recitative which is better described as declamation, because its form is so flexible. At one instant it may be recitative pure and simple; at the next moment it will glide into melodious arioso."

Mr. Henderson concludes by saying that Wagner only carried out the ideas foreshadowed in Peri, Gluck, and Weber, and that his influence has been salutary in the extreme. He has created a demand for dramatic fidelity, unity, and sincerity. "It can fairly be said that Wagner has done more for the general advancement of musical taste in his day and immediately after it than any other composer who ever lived."

Joaquin Miller on American Literature.—Mr. Joaquin Miller, whose name is held high in Europe as that of one of the most considerable figures in American poetry, seems destined to spectacular rôles. Years ago, picturesque in his red flannel shirt and top boots, Mr. Miller was the lion of the London drawing-rooms. The last few weeks have seen him, clad in Klondike furs, contributing to the entertainment in a New York

vaudeville theater. Recently, in conversation with a representative of *The Criterion*, Mr. Miller expressed, in an off-hand way, his theory of American literature. After speaking of his own use of "little bits of Bible Saxon words," Mr. Miller said:

"I claim that this is the only American literature. It is the American character. The British character is slow, stolid, substantial. When we imitate the ponderous Dr. Johnson or the majestic Milton it is not American, not a word of it. Why, there is not a good business man in America who will write a long letter or use a big word if he can help it. Our best real American literature so far is found in our business letters, advertisements, and concise telegrams. I resent the idea, however, that this is a mere age of money-getting and that we are all material. The poet who starves to-day is not a true poet, for a true poet is a true man and not afraid to lay his hand to the plow and sing as he plows, like Kipling or Burns. There never were so many American poets as to-day; millions of them, all at happy firesides. The one great American poet who is no more is Edgar Allan Poe, the American Barnaby Rudge. As for myself? Yes, I think I am not only an American poet, but *the* American poet. I have adhered to American scenes and themes, and done all my work on the spot spoken of. Chiefest of all, I have written all the time in brief, terse, and the simplest Saxon, coining my work to American quick and earnest action. Of course we have great poets of sentiment, passion, and so on, but these are not American alone; they are of the universe, their themes universal. Most American literature is really only English literature. We have plenty of good brain and poetic thought, but we nearly all run to words, big English words."

SHAKESPEARE IN FRANCE.

"TO speak of the influence of Shakespeare in France is to relate the very transformation of our dramatic literature from tragedy to the romantic drama," said M. Edouard Rod, in the course of a recent lecture at Harvard. The lecturer began by touching on the most important features in the story of France's opposition to, and gradual acceptance of, England's greatest poet. His words are reported in the *Boston Evening Transcript* as follows:

"Shakespeare, while he lived, remained utterly unknown in France. His name appears for the first time in a book published in 1685, 'Les Fragments des Savants,' by Baillet. It was simply mentioned, without any comment, in a list of English poets. In 1693 a Swiss nobleman wrote a book, which was published twenty years later, 'Lettres sur les Anglais et les Français,' wherein he speaks of the truly national character of Shakespeare's plays, and refers to Shakespeare as one of the best English poets. But he said nothing further.

"In the very first years of the eighteenth century the French writers began to discuss Shakespeare's plays and to find in them some beautiful scenes. But these were so different from everything in the tragedies of the time that he was more criticized than praised. It was admitted on all hands that Shakespeare had taken his very inspiration from himself, and imitated no one. This, however, did not seem at all remarkable to the classical writers who were following the traditions of old and abiding by the rules and laws of Aristotle. They did not understand how any man could get along without rules of all sorts. Altho they were born revolutionists and fought bitterly the prejudices of the age, and even the established religion, and in spite of all they accomplished to bring about the French Revolution, they still held in great reverence the rule of the three unities, and had a superstitious fear of all things natural, whenever they set themselves to playwriting. Shakespeare struck them as a sort of savage, ignorant of civilization, and this is why they opposed him, even when they strived to imitate him, as was the case with Voltaire.

"That 'savage,' however, found some admirers, among whom may be noted the poet Ducis, and a talented translator by the name of Le Tourneur. Everybody at the time was repeating after Rousseau, 'Nature! Nature! Give us nature!' Le Tourneur replied, 'Here is the poet of nature! Behold him! I bring him unto you.' The most illustrious people of the day subscribed

to his translations of Shakespeare. And it was not long afterward that Shakespeare's influence began to be felt in France.

"But, strange to say, at that very moment, also, Voltaire took in hand the defense of classical tragedy. He knew Shakespeare well, he had even borrowed some of his best scenes from the author of 'Hamlet' and 'Othello,' and Le Tourneur's translations aroused his wrath. He wrote against Shakespeare a pamphlet, which he sent to d'Alembert, requesting him to read it at a meeting of the Academy on August 25, 1776. No one protested except a twelve-year-old English boy, who asked for a whistle to 'hiss that Voltaire!' Voltaire therefore had some reason to believe that he had scored a victory; but he was entirely mistaken, and Shakespeare's plays became more and more popular.

"To be sure, his plays were not produced in their entirety, and were rather freely adapted. For instance, Chartelleux's 'Romeo and Juliet' winds up with a general reconciliation of the Montagues and Capulets, and by the marriage of the two protagonists. The adaptations by Ducis, however, were not without some merit. Ducis was a gentle and good-natured poet, who had a tender admiration for Shakespeare. Every year, on St. William's Day, he would crown the master's bust. He was rather ignorant of the English language, but relied on other people who knew it well and helped him out; and with a picture of Shakespeare and of Garrick on his desk he hoped he would succeed splendidly in his task. His first adaptation was of Hamlet in 1769. The play was brought within the rule of the three unities, and Hamlet did not die at the end of the play, for Ducis was too kind-hearted to kill him; Ophelia was represented as the daughter of Claudius. He rewrote 'Romeo and Juliet' and 'King Lear' in the same vein; in 'Othello' he had the courage to leave the *dénouement* as Shakespeare had made it. At the first performance, the audience grew quite excited, and some women even fainted, whereupon he changed the final scene and arranged a happy ending to suit the public. He would have adapted all Shakespeare's plays, but for the French Revolution, which broke out in 1792, the same year 'Othello' was produced, and which made him forsake tragedy writing. Of course, his works to-day seem somewhat ludicrous. They nevertheless helped to increase the influence of Shakespeare in France, and he deserves some credit for it. For in 1792 tragedy was still the only accepted form of dramatic art. The great tragic poet of the period, Marie Joseph Phénier, had voted the death of the king, but still clung to the Alexandrines and to the rules of Aristotle. Chateaubriand himself, the leader of the Romantic school, who was familiar with English literature and who had translated Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' was far from being a warm admirer of Shakespeare; he reproached him especially with his ignorance of the rules, and his lack of reserve in the expression of emotion and passion.

"Shakespeare's day was bound to come. It came with the advent of the Romantic school, and with Hugo, Vigny, and their friends. Goethe's remark that the French in order to comprehend Shakespeare would have to forsake tragedy and adopt the drama thus proved to be true. A book by Stendhal on Shakespeare and Racine also contributed to this evolution of the public taste. This book was published in 1822, after some performances in English of Shakespeare's plays given at a Paris theater. Those performances had obtained no success, but they had opened the way for others, and in 1827 some other English players came to Paris, and met with a very different reception. These performances indeed mark the triumph of Shakespeare in France, which became complete when in 1829 Alfred de Vigny produced his adaptation of 'Othello.'"

From that day, said M. Rod, Shakespeare's influence on French literature has steadily increased. Yet, tho the French drama of to-day is permeated by the spirit of Shakespeare, it has nevertheless maintained its national character. M. Rod said: "It does not accept the rules of old; tragedy is out of fashion; and yet, whenever a play resembles more closely than another a tragedy, it has a greater chance of being successful." For, after all, classical tragedy was the dramatic form which agreed best with the genius and ideals of the French race. M. Rod went on to consider the wider significance of the final introduction of Shakespeare in France, its significance is "an episode of that universal movement which actually tends to blend together the ideas, the sentiments, and the arts of the different peoples." He spoke of Ibsen's

part in the same great movement, and concluded with this prediction: "There has been some talk of a European literature, and we shall hear before long of a world-wide literature, wherein those only who have attained to it will be held to be of any account in the realm of letters."

J. Fenimore Cooper's Rank as Novelist.—Mr. William L. Alden, whose verdict upon the literary value of Mrs. Browning's "Aurora Leigh" recently aroused considerable discussion in the pages of the *New York Times's Saturday Review*, considers James Fenimore Cooper by far the best story-teller that America has produced. In his London literary letter to *The Times* Mr. Alden writes:

"I wonder to what extent Cooper is still read. He ought to rank as the first of American novelists, but he certainly does not. Indeed, it is rather taken for granted that Cooper's novels are fit only for very young people, and that they are immeasurably inferior to the work of half a dozen American writers of to-day. Certainly Cooper's Indians and sailors never existed in real life, but that is no reason why they should not exist in fiction. A more preposterous plot than that of 'The Pilot,' in which an American frigate makes her way into a difficult harbor merely in order to find a pilot to take her out again, could not be imagined, but how glorious is the description of the frigate beating out to sea in a gale, with the enemy close at hand. Chingachgook is as impossible as Mr. Bret Harte's delightful gamblers, but how admirable is the scene in which he captures a canoe for the Pathfinder and his party from the swimming Hurons. I can smile at Cooper's heroines, or 'young females,' as he prefers to call them, and I can recognize the fact that his Indians and his sailors never had their prototypes on sea or land, but for all that Cooper as a story-teller is far and away the best that America has produced. He may not have fallen into neglect, so far as the number of his readers is concerned, but he certainly does not hold the position to which he is entitled in American literature."

NOTES.

The Academy (London) is a little shocked at the Chicago *Dial's* irreverent criticism of Mr. Meredith's "Odes in Contribution to the Song of French History." *The Dial's* verdict on the great man's book was:

"These tailings of Mr. Meredith's ore are not rich enough to be worth treatment. What was once merely an affectation with him has become a disease, and we have no wish to inquire too curiously into his understanding of 'incalcent scorpions' and 'hydrocephalic aërolites,' or to ask his interpretation of that Jabbawocky verse,

The friable and the grumous, dizzards both."

The Academy comments: "It is piquant to see ourselves as cousins see us."

In spite of the queer Hindu notions about caste, we are told by "L.W." in *Lippincott's*, the players and all manner of stage folk in India are respected and respectable members of society. Of the drama of India he says:

"The range of subjects is practically without limit. Everything is represented and taken into generous account. The grand, the sublime, the majestic; the noble, the tender, the pure; the tragic, the comic, the fanatical; all that is high and lofty, all that is sweet and domestic, all that is philosophic and logical, combine in shaping and coloring the Hindu drama. There is but little actual wit in the lines of the dramatic poets of India, and all the humor is extremely delicate; but in pathos and grandeur they were masters."

SIEGFRIED WAGNER, the only son of the great composer, is walking in his father's footsteps, his first opera, "Der Bärenhäuter," having been recently produced in Munich. The event was considered one of great musical importance in that conservative city. Sidney Whitman, writing in the *London Outlook*, makes the following comment on the young composer's personal appearance:

"He looks very much like his father, altho Frau Cosima afterward gave it to me as her opinion that she thinks he most resembles her father, Franz Liszt. To a phrenologist his features might well recall music in every outline. I fancy I could trace a likeness between Siegfried Wagner and almost every great musician from Mozart downward. Otherwise his sallow complexion bears traces of the effects of burning the midnight oil. This is not surprising, seeing that the composition of an opera on Wagnerian lines is in itself a task which only physical giants should tackle."

THE boy poet whom the *London Chronicle* discovered some two years ago, and for whom a patron was found, has had to pay, it seems, for his new-found friends and comforts, by a loss of the divine effluvia. In one of the very few poems which he has written since his removal from work in a factory to cultured circles he writes:

But now the darker days are o'er
The springs of Song burst forth no more.

What boots it that my mind has grown
Serene and calm from comforts gained,
I'd sooner that my heart should moan
And still the power of Song remained.
Friends sympathetic, dear, are mine,
But where my soul and where the Nine?

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE EYESIGHT OF OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

IT is asserted by Dr. B. F. Rogers, in a paper published in the *Buffalo Medical Journal* (March), that our schools are injuring the eyesight of their pupils in a very large number of cases. He says:

"It has been recognized for years that the requirements of school-life result in injury to the eyes of many children. In a number of cities some attention has been paid to the correction of errors of refraction of school children, yet we have not a well-defined and systematically applied plan of preventive measures existing in our schools. The correction of errors of refraction by the correct fitting of glasses to the eyes of such pupils as have trouble already existing should be one of the first measures to receive public attention. But you will agree with me that the ounce of prevention is to be applied by careful attention to the conditions surrounding the smaller pupils in the schoolroom. Here, in a multitude of cases, may be prevented the development of errors calling for glasses or complete debarment from study. From school reports of different cities I can not find that a very great amount of work has been done in the city schools, except in a general way. In Germany the question has been studied in its most scientific bearings and the practical results applied in a systematic manner."

After quoting various authorities to bear him out in his assertions, Dr. Rogers continues:

"Some of our old schoolrooms . . . are nothing more nor less than hotbeds for eye troubles. . . . The principal abnormal conditions which we meet in the eyes of school children are the short-eye or hypermetropia, hypermetropia with astigmatism, and the long-eye or myopia. . . . Myopia is called a disease, which can not be cured and often can not be arrested. Progressive myopia is in every case ominous of evil for the future, for if it continues the eye soon becomes less and less equal to its work. . . . The most dangerous to the eye are the four higher grades in our grammar schools, leading up to the high schools. It is there that myopia commences and increases. There you will find myopes as you ascend the grades—32.5 per cent. of the pupils wearing glasses in the high schools are myopes."

Dr. Cohn, a German authority, found that the number of near-sighted or myopic pupils increased in every school from grade to grade, and he attributed this to improperly adjusted desks. This progressive increase Dr. Rogers believes, from his own observations in Buffalo, is the case in the United States also. He especially condemns the carelessness with which parents allow their children to begin study without ever testing their vision, so that a slight defect is often allowed by neglect to grow into a great one. Says the doctor:

"The eyes of all children should be tested before admission as pupils to the school. If the vision should prove to be much below the normal, the parents should be advised as to this condition and what should be done. Admission should not be granted until the pupil has sought professional counsel and presents a certificate to that effect. The same rule should apply to children with inflamed eyes, who should not be allowed in the school until a physician's certificate of the non-infectious nature of the disease has been presented. The common wash-basin, towel, and comb should be abandoned entirely."

The conditions that should obtain in schools that the pupil's sight may be kept in the best condition are thus summed up by Dr. Rogers:

"*Light*.—This commences, of course, with location of school lot, its surroundings, the number and location of windows. Quantity and quality of light are modified by the color of walls and shades to the windows. Shades should be hung on the adjustable shade fixtures.

"*Tints*.—Blue, gray, or neutral tints are best for walls.

"*Desks*.—Adjustable desks should be used and placed so that

the light falling from the upper sash, when possible, will strike the desk over the pupil's left shoulder.

"*Artificial Light*.—Artificial light is always a bad light for young eyes; school children with myopia or any form of eye-strain should not work or study by artificial light.

"*Writing on Blackboards*.—The writing should be large and legible; if required to be read at fifteen feet, should be large enough to be read at thirty feet.

"*Excessive Work*.—School hours should be carefully adjusted to the strength of the pupil. There should be frequent intervals during school hours for relaxation of the eyes.

"*Length of School Year*.—There is no time gained for the pupil by school sessions the last half of the month of June and first half of September, the two most beautiful months of the year for outdoor recreation."

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN FRANCE.

WIRELESS telegraphy has been made possible by the discovery of electric waves by Hertz, a German, and the invention by Branly, a Frenchman, of the principle of the "coherer," by which such waves may be detected and registered; but the

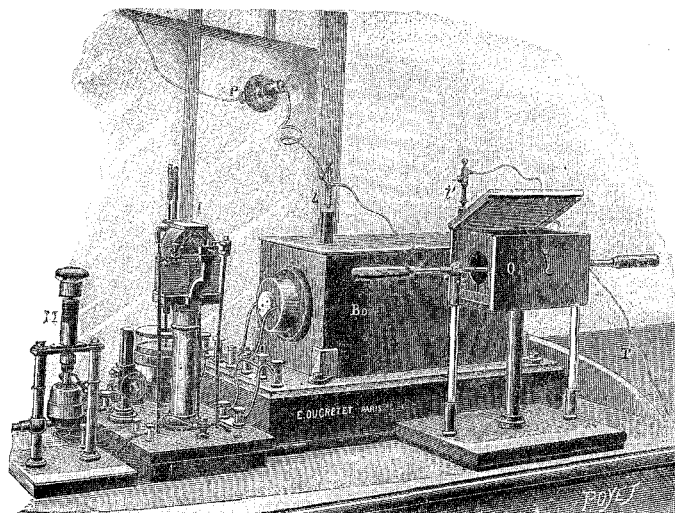


FIG. 1.—Ducretet's Transmitter. *M*, Key; *I*, motor driving the inter-ruptor of the coil; *Bo*, induction coil; *P*, connection with mast; *O*, oscillator; *z*, connection with earth.

principal work in reducing these discoveries to a practical system has been done in England by an Italian, Signor Marconi. These facts will illustrate the cosmopolitanism of modern science. That France is waking up to the importance of this latest branch of the art of signaling by electricity, is shown by an account of the recent experiments of M. Ducretet in Paris, contributed to *La Science Française*, February 24, by M. A. Rigaut. The article, most of which we translate below, gives a very good idea, in brief compass, of the results and methods of the new telegraphy. Says M. Rigaut:

"We have claimed for M. Branly the paternity of the essential feature in the receiving instrument—the 'coherer'—and we have applauded the first results obtained in France, without any aid from either telegraphic or academic authorities, by the learned and always active French inventor, M. E. Ducretet.

"These experiments are still continued, and the inhabitants of Rue Claude-Bernard have been much puzzled during the past few months by the sight of a gigantic mast rising above the house of the Hertzian telegraphist.

"This mast belongs to the first French office of telegraphy by electric waves, whose period is estimated at 50,000 per second, when the generating spark passes between spheres 6 millimeters ($\frac{1}{4}$ inch) in diameter. These waves, less rapid than those of light, can be transmitted through space and affect receiving apparatus as the light waves impress our retinas.

"We will sum up briefly the arrangement of M. Ducretet's telegraphic apparatus. The mast supports one of the ends of

an insulated conductor that floats in the air, while the other end communicates at *P* (see Fig. 1) with the pole of an induction-coil and one of the spheres of discharge. The other pole of the coil is connected with the other sphere and then to earth. If the electric current passes through the coil a discharge takes place between the two spheres, which constitute what is called the 'oscillator.' Thus we have a discontinuous and oscillatory electric discharge, a source of electric waves.

"From the free extremity of the insulated conductor fixed on the mast the waves radiate. This extremity may be terminated by a metallic surface, that furnishes, together with the conductor, the requisite electric capacity. This radiating conductor is, then, the transmitter. A spring key, *M*, enables us to make the discharge short or long as in the Morse transmitter, with this difference, that there is no line between the transmitting- and the receiving-station.

"The receiver consists of a 'coherer' or tube filled with metallic filings (*Br*), called by Branly a 'radioconductor,' of a model invented by M. Ducretet; this is put in communication on one side with the insulated conductor of a second tall mast and on the other with the earth. The end of the insulated conductor is the collector of the electric waves. On the other hand, the cohering tube is placed in the circuit of a battery and a very sensitive telegraphic relay *R*. The battery current passes in the electromagnet of the relay only when the electric waves, coming through space, traverse the 'coherer' causing it suddenly to become a conductor. This conductivity is destroyed by a slight shock, which an automatic tapper *F*, actuated by a magnet [like that of an electric bell] gives at the moment when the current passes. It is

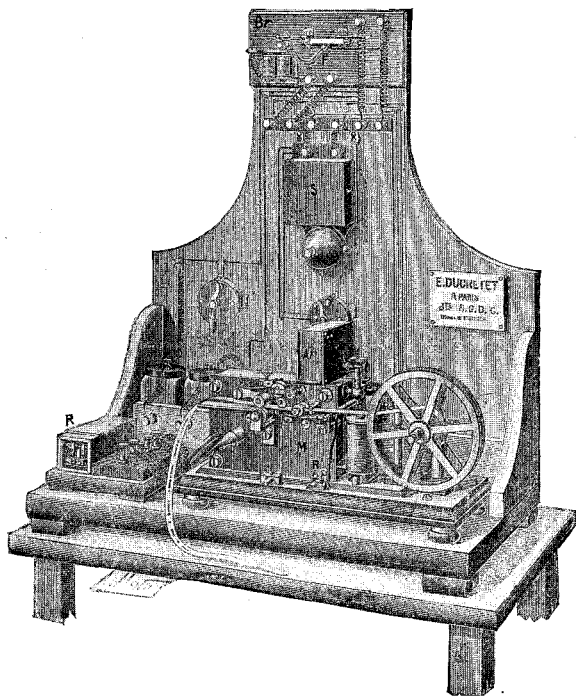


FIG. 2.—Ducretet's Receiver. *Br*, Coherer; *F*, automatic tapper (decoherer); *S*, electric bell; *M*, automatic registering apparatus, with battery; *R*, relay, and connection with earth and mast.

this discontinuous conductivity that is utilized for the collection of the waves.

"As in all kinds of telegraphy, each station must have both transmitting- and receiving-instruments. The mast and its insulated conductor serve, by the use of a commutator, successively as transmitting-radiator and as collecting-receiver of the waves. A portable receiving-instrument suffices for the reading of the Hertzian signals by sound; by connecting it with a registering apparatus the message may be printed on a band of paper. Such a message may be said to 'fall from heaven.'

"Experiments with these telegraphic devices have been made with the great mast in Rue Claude-Bernard, whence messages were transmitted to the Pantheon, and afterward between the latter place and the Eiffel Tower, a distance of 4 kilometers [2½ miles]. These messages were always sent successfully over Paris in spite of rain and fog. At this moment experiments are on foot on the French coast, the distance between the two stations being 30 kilometers [19 miles].

"Success in the transmission of messages to a distance is a function of a certain number of factors that are now well known, as communications have already been made between ships and the land.

"Military telegraphy will doubtless utilize this method of transmission in special cases.

"On the other hand, it is perhaps one of the inconveniences of the Hertzian apparatus that the receivers collect the atmospheric

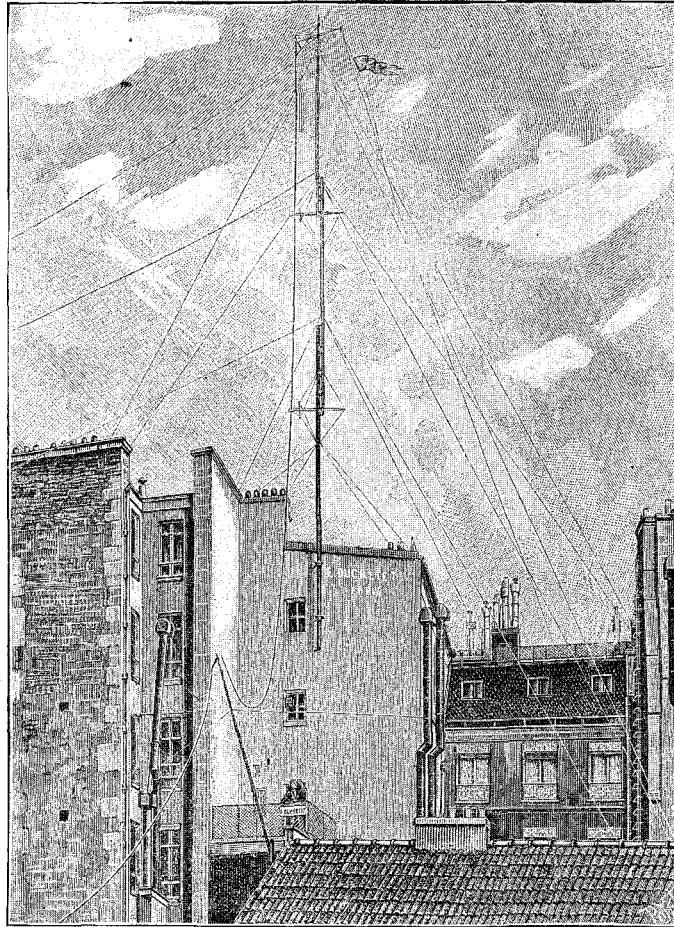


FIG. 3.—Station in Rue Claude-Bernard.

electric waves. An application has already been made of this in meteorological observatories. M. Ducretet, in a storm on June 11 last, collected on his registering apparatus during one hour the records of 311 atmospheric discharges. In the radioconductor used as a collector, we have, then, a very sensitive and faithful registering apparatus for atmospheric discharges, and it will doubtless become a priceless instrument of observation in the field of atmospheric electricity.

"We have much to hope from such observations, for, by knowing more about the caprices of Jupiter's thunderbolts, we may perhaps succeed in harnessing these powerful atmospheric agents.

"The winds, the waters, the tides, the sun, all give us energy for nothing. M. Berthelot, in a well-known address, even has predicted the utilization of the central fires of the earth in the twentieth century; but, before we do this, we shall perhaps chain up and domesticate the electricity of the atmosphere.

"Turgot said of Franklin: '*Eripuit cælo fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis*' [He snatched the thunderbolt from heaven and the scepter from tyrants]; another Franklin may take this thunderbolt and set it to work on the earth.

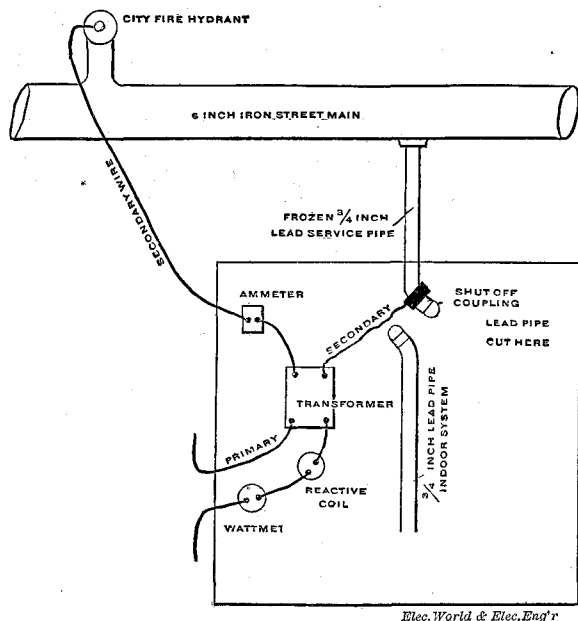
"However it may be with these dreams of the future, the present offers us an application that would have seemed impossible only a short time ago, and that will always appear mysterious to the profane. Wireless telegraphy is not at present able to replace ordinary telegraphy, but it can render real service under certain conditions."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Behavior of the Body in the Turkish Bath.—The changes in volume and position of the various internal organs of the body in the Turkish bath have been studied by means of the

phonendoscope by Blanchi and Regnault. The results, as told in the *Revue Scientifique*, are as follows: "In the hot room the lungs and heart dilate, constantly, progressively, and rapidly, attaining their greatest size at 80° C. [176° F.]. The liver and spleen give variable results. The stomach dilates when empty, but if it contains food, the expulsion of this food brings about diminution of volume. The bowels also dilate. When the bather passes into the cold bath there is a rapid contraction of all the organs, but they return to their ordinary volume after ten to thirty-five minutes, except the stomach, which remains contracted. The modifications of volume in the organs cause alterations in their respective situation. In the dry hot room the lungs and heart drop below the diaphragm. The abdominal organs are pushed down, but their descent is lessened by the dilatation of the bowels. . . . The investigation of the elasticity of the organs is quite novel, and depends on the possibility of comparing the phonendoscopic trace made at the maximum of dilatation with those obtained during contraction and in the normal state. . . . The elasticity of the organs varies with age and conditions of health or illness. An organ dilates and contracts more in youth than in age, and more in health than in sickness. Turkish baths then are not only to be recommended as a method of gymnastics for the organs in health, but they constitute a valuable means of judging of the degree of elasticity of the organs and of aiding the action of the stomach and intestines."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THAWING WATER-PIPES WITH ELECTRICITY.

SINCE the account of this feat quoted in a recent issue, many similar achievements have been reported. One authority claims that the continuance of the practise will be fatal to the pipes, while others laugh at his predictions. From Prof. Fred-



SODEN'S METHOD OF THAWING FROZEN PIPE.

erick Bedell of Cornell University comes the following account of some successful experiments in this direction made by himself and Prof. G. S. Moler. He says:

"The pipe was a four-inch cast-iron main weighing nineteen and one-quarter pounds per foot. Attachment was made in the dynamo laboratory and in the chemical building, and a current of 160 amperes was maintained, pressure being kept on the pipe meanwhile. After five hours and forty minutes the ice was heard to grind and the pipe almost immediately opened up. The length of main was a little over one hundred feet. Current was carried from the dynamo laboratory to the chemical building by No. 2 copper wire in which there was about 3 volts drop. A pressure of 9 volts was required at the terminals of the water-pipe. The power taken was accordingly 1,440 watts or about 2 horse-power."

The following facts are taken from *The Western Electrician*, Chicago:

"Successful tests were also made in Beloit, Wis., and Des Moines, Iowa, the latter by E. G. Pratt, manager of the Capital City Electric Light Company. An amusing instance was reported from Plymouth, Ind. An Associated Press despatch from that place says: 'Hardly had the heavy arc wires been connected with the mains and a circuit established, when every telephone bell in town began to ring. Most of the ground connections to the telephone-system are made by attaching the wire to water-pipes. The mains could soon be thawed if the people could stand the noise of the bell-ringing.'

"I. M. Johnson, in a letter to the *Chicago Record*, gives a note of warning. He says: 'I have used electricity for several years to thaw frozen pipes and heat water passing through the same for warm-water purposes. This system is not practicable, as electrolysis takes place and is liable to destroy all the pipe in the circuit. When the water liberates the hydrogen which unites with the carbonic oxid of the iron the temperature rises and condensation takes place in the electric current and unites with the hydrogen and oxid, thereby forming sulfuropholena. This will dissolve iron very quickly. I have a sample of pipe ruined in about forty minutes that was over 200 feet long and 1 1/2 inches in diameter.' Mr. Johnson's phraseology and reasoning are not very clear, and Mr. Soden thinks that the danger from electrolysis is not great."

According to *The Electrical World*, March 11, F. H. Soden, the Chicago engineer quoted at the end of the above extract, has systematized this employment of the electric current, and it gives several instances of his successful work. The accompanying cut shows his arrangement of apparatus. Regarding priority in the general method *Electricity* has the following to say:

"Marshal John Doar, of Cumberland, Wis., claims to be the first man in Wisconsin, or perhaps in the United States, to successfully thaw out frozen water-pipes by electricity. A despatch to the *Milwaukee Journal* from Cumberland states that 'Mr. Doar conceived the idea that this could be done and worked out the theory several days in advance of the Wisconsin University professors. He has used this plan successfully on frozen water-pipes in Cumberland which are seven and a half feet below the surface and could not be reached in any other way without great expense for excavating. He uses a current of 100 volts, and it requires about four minutes to do the work.'"

Electricity concludes that we shall hear very little more about this or any similar case for a few months. It says:

"As summer is at hand and water-pipes everywhere in the country will soon be out of danger from frost, any dispute in this matter is not likely to create more than a languid interest."

Hair-Planting.—A Turkish physician, we are told by *The British Medical Journal*, February 25, has been experimenting successfully on the transplanting of hairs, one by one, to bald parts of the scalp. His results seem to show that there is no impossibility in the complete renewal of a lost head of hair by this means, altho the amount of time and patience necessary for the accomplishment of the task would be considerable, to say the least. The physician, Dr. Menahem Hodara, tried his experiments in the case of a disease that had removed part of his patient's hair. To quote the account: "Briefly stated, his plan was to scarify the bare surface and to implant thereon hairs removed from other parts of the patient's head. The hairs used for the purpose were trimmed with scissors at each end. Some four weeks after implantation a certain number of the hairs were found to have taken root, and in no long time a goodly new crop was produced. Encouraged by these results, Dr. Hodara has since applied the method in other cases of baldness following favus, and he thinks himself justified in stating that 'clinically there can be no doubt as to this very curious fact—that small bundles of hair stems cut with scissors and implanted in the incisions made with the scarifier can take root and grow, forming in time long and viable hairs.' By microscopic examination he has satisfied himself that after some weeks a real new bulb forms at the lower end of the implanted hair. Dr. Hoadra's results are inter-

esting in themselves, and still more in the promise which they appear to offer of further results, undreamed of, or at any rate unmentioned, by the ingenious author. Why should not the same treatment be applied in cases of ordinary baldness? Many bald men would gladly submit to have their scalps plowed and afterward sown with new hairs if there was a reasonable hope of even a moderate harvest. This new system of capilliculture opens out still larger possibilities. Dr. Hodara takes the hairs which he plants into the furrows made by his scarifier from the patient's own head. But alas! there are unfortunates whose denuded polls could not supply even the few stray hairs required. There appears to be no reason why in such cases the necessary material could not be got from some one with whom nature has dealt in less stepmotherly fashion in the matter of hair. Again, the new method seems to be likely to make hair dyes superfluous. In the scarifier elderly persons will have a means of repairing the 'irreparable outrage' of years, and younger folks whose *rutilantes come* of too fiery a hue make them conspicuous among their fellows may hope to substitute for their natural locks a fine head of jet-black, nut-brown, or golden hair."

THE SPECIFIC POISON OF DIPHTHERIA.

"IN an earlier investigation Prof. P. Ehrlich called attention," says *Gaea*, Leipsic, March, "to substances that are present in the poison of diphtheria along with the toxin itself and that are neutralized, like this, by the antitoxin, altho their harmfulness is much less than that of the true toxin. These substances, called by Ehrlich toxoids, increase when bouillon containing diphtheria-poison is allowed to stand, while the toxin, on the contrary, decreases." The description continues:

"Of the three kinds of toxoids (protoxoid, syntoxoid, and epitoxoid), epitoxoid is present in the fresh poison, but when the poison stands for a time, as more recent investigations have shown, there is apparently a decrease. On this account we must regard the epitoxoid as a primary product of the diphtheria bacillus, and not as an alteration-product of the already-formed toxin. To distinguish epitoxoid from the other toxoids, which are such alteration-products, Ehrlich now calls it toxone.

"The investigator undertook also to find out more about the properties of the poison by experimenting on its partial neutralization with antitoxin. By means of graphic representation of his results, he gets what he calls a 'poison-spectrum,' which exhibits the manner in which toxin and toxoid are neutralized by given doses of antitoxin, beginning with their highest capacity for neutralization. These investigations now show the following results:

"The diphtheria bacillus produces various toxins and toxones, which are altogether neutralized by antitoxin.

"The toxins (and also the toxones) are not simple bodies, but separate into several constituents, which are distinguished by their different powers of neutralization by antitoxin. Thus we may distinguish in decreasing order prototoxin, deuterotoxin, and tritotoxin as a typical group. The tritotoxin has the least affinity for antitoxin, but this is greater than that of toxone.

"It must further be noted that each kind of toxin may exist in either of two forms, distinguished by the Greek letters α and β [alpha and beta]. The alpha form of all toxins easily changes into toxoids, whereby a poison of half-strength, hemitoxin, is formed. The beta modifications differ in their behavior. The most stable is the beta-deuterotoxin, whose perfect development gives to poison-bouillon a uniform toxicity (test-poison).

"To explain these facts we must assume that there are in the poison-molecule two independent atomic systems. One unites with the antitoxin, while to the other is due the specific poisoning power. Almost the same is true of the toxones, whose poison-system of atoms is merely weaker.

"Singularly different atomic systems are to be found, according to Dr. Morgenroth, in rennet.

"The first atomic-system is active in the cold, but the poison-system only when the temperature is higher.

"The more complex structure of the atomic poison-system makes it less durable than the other, which explains the alteration of toxin to toxone.

"The anti-substance generated by the poisons unites with one

of the atomic groups and so tears apart the whole poison-molecule, so that it is rendered innocuous.

"Specific antitoxins can be produced with toxoids also, and not by means of toxins alone. An immunization by means of toxoids can in some cases effect a cure directly.

"In natural immunization, in which not the separate poisons but the one that causes the illness comes in question, the toxones, of course, have considerable to do.

"Ehrlich believes that the isolation and chemical analysis of the specific poisons will not be soon accomplished, on account of the highly complex constitution of the diphtheria culture, but he expects without delay to investigate the toxoids by means of the methods of research already indicated by him."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Ten Prize Hygienic Rules.—The following maxims won a prize offered in 1897 by the Parisian publishers Hachette & Company for the ten most effectual rules for the preservation of mental and bodily health. The author, Dr. Decornet of Fertsur-Aube, won over five hundred competitors. The rules, as translated in *The Lancet*, run thus: 1. General Hygiene: Rise early, go to bed early, and in the mean time keep yourself occupied. 2. Respiratory Hygiene: Water and bread sustain life, but pure air and sunlight are indispensable for health. 3. Gastro-intestinal Hygiene: Frugality and sobriety are the best elixir for a long life. 4. Epidermal Hygiene: Cleanliness preserves from rust; the best-kept machines last longest. 5. Sleep Hygiene: A sufficiency of rest repairs and strengthens; too much rest weakens and makes soft. 6. Clothes Hygiene: He is well clothed who keeps his body sufficiently warm, safeguarding it from all abrupt changes of temperature while at the same time maintaining perfect freedom of motion. 7. House Hygiene: A house that is clean and cheerful makes a happy home. 8. Moral Hygiene: The mind reposes and resumes its edge by means of relaxation and amusement, but excess opens the door to the passions and these attract the vices. 9. Intellectual Hygiene: Gaiety conduces to love of life and love of life is the half of health; on the other hand, sadness and gloom help on old age. 10. Professional Hygiene: Is it your brain that feeds you? Don't allow your arms and your legs to become ankylosed. Dig for a livelihood, but don't omit to burnish your intellect and elevate your thoughts.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

THE Lalande Prize of the French Academy of Sciences has been conferred upon Prof. S. C. Chandler, of Cambridge, Mass., in recognition of "the splendor, the importance, and the variety" of his astronomical work; the Darnoiseau prize upon Dr. George William Hill, of Washington, for his researches in mathematics and astronomy; and the Henry Wilde prize on Dr. Charles A. Schott, of Washington, for his researches in terrestrial magnetism.

A LIST of women astronomers, compiled from Ribiere's *Les Femmes dans la Science*, contains the names of seventeen American women of to-day who have taken part in computations or are engaged in teaching astronomy, and twelve who are working in astronomical photography. Among these, Miss Ida C. Martin, Miss Dr. Dorothea Klumpke (now in the Paris Observatory), and Mrs. M. P. Fleming have attained distinction for original research.

"AN interesting paper by Mr. F. W. Branson has been read before the Leeds Naturalists Club and Scientific Association," says *Industries and Iron*. "He made experiments with sound waves and with the Hertzian waves to illustrate the dissimilarity of the radiations of the atmosphere and of the ether. The gradations which may be observed between sound, light, heat, and electrical waves were demonstrated by means of models and diagrams, and the following table was given:

Vibrations per second.	
288,224,000,000,000,000	Roentgen rays.
1,125,899,906,842,624	Photographic limit of solar spectrum.
562,949,953,421,312	Green light.
281,474,976,710,656	Infra red.
70,368,744,177,664	Heat rays of solar spectrum.
67,108,864	Electric oscillations in Hertz resonator.
32,768	Audible vibration.
4,096	Music, highest note.
32	Music, lowest note.
16	Water surface-waves of minimum velocity.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

BUDDHISTIC MONKS IN CHINA.

THE remarkable resemblances in doctrinal teachings and tenets between Buddhism and Christianity have led, or misled, scholars at times to regard the latter as more or less an offshoot of the former. It will be remembered that the apocryphal life of Christ that was discovered about ten years ago and pretended to describe the external and internal history of Jesus between His twelfth and his thirtieth year, located Him in Buddhist surroundings during the greater part of this interval. The similarity between the two religions includes religious observances, among them the monastic institutions as an organization of people especially devoted to religious work and worship. And just as Mount Athos is the headquarters of the monastic system of the Eastern church, where there are nearly two dozen large cloisters with hundreds of monks, so for the Buddhist monks the center and headquarters are the island of Pu-to-ssan. The particulars of an extended visit to this singular island are given by the German scholar and missionary, Hackmann, in several recent issues of the *Christliche Welt* (Nos. 1, 3, and 4 of the current year), and from this source we glean the following data:

The methods and manner in which the monks live on this island, and the kind and character of their religious observances, remind the visitor strongly of those seen in the monastic institutions of the Eastern and the Western Catholic churches. Long and frequent prayers, begun as early as four o'clock in the morning, and meditations and responses make up a large proportion of these observances. The observances show a strong influence of the Tibetan type of Buddhism, and the Kwan-yin of Tibet has almost entirely supplanted the Indian Buddha. In all of these observances the name O-mi-to occurs again and again, this being the Chinese pronunciation of the Indian companion of Buddha, Omitabhas. This name O-mi-to is heard in almost endless and really tiresome frequency. In connection with these observances instruments of various kinds are employed, such as small bells, horns, etc., to give expression to the regular rimes of the liturgy. The observances are largely of a mechanical kind and do not make the impression of fervency or deep devotion. An ordinary service of this kind consumes about half an hour.

The number of monks in the various cloisters on this island is not exactly known. There are two predominating institutions of this kind which harbor together some six hundred; but there are quite a number of smaller cloisters with scarcely half a dozen occupants. In addition to the monks the cloisters have also as occupants a number of servants, whose business it is to perform the harder manual work, such as attending to the farm, the garden, etc. Each cloister has extensive lands, much of which is very valuable and in a good state of culture. The monks themselves never assist in farm or garden work, or in any manual labor of this kind. When their religious services have been completed they spend their time mostly in idleness, talking, laughing, joking, and generally in enjoying themselves. Not a few engage in opium-smoking, others beg wherever they get an opportunity, and all are on the alert to see something new or get sight of a stranger. Excursions to the island of Pu-to-ssan are frequent, and when they occur the monks swarm around the visitors like flies around honey. No matter what part of the island the stranger may visit, the shaved head of a Buddhist monk is sure to put in its appearance to satisfy curiosity or to beg for alms. They are, however, never impudent, but rather willing to be helpful and in fact sometimes officiously so. The questions they ask are usually of a naïve character, the first inquiry always being: "Where do you come from?" followed by other personal questions as to name, station, business, cost of journey, etc., in accordance with Chinese national tendencies. In case the visitor enters a temple he is sure to be subjected to a second personal examination, but this is followed by an invitation to take tea. It always causes surprise among the monks that strangers take an interest in their temple, and still more that they know the names of their idols and images.

In addition to the monks the island is full of hermits, but these

are rather rarely seen. While, according to the statement of the abbé of the chief cloister, there are about forty monasteries on the island, there are at least one hundred or more places to which hermits have retired. In external appearances, too, the hermits are easily distinguished from the monks. They allow their hair to grow and fall in long switches over their backs. They do not wear the gray or yellow cloaks of the begging monks, but a peculiar loose garment of yellow color. They usually live in small huts, sometimes in caves, but in the severity of the winter seek refuge in the cloisters. Rather strangely the hermits take great delight in the beauties of nature and cultivate fine flowers. Like the monks they are, as a rule, of a jolly disposition and seem to enjoy their life most thoroughly. Among these hermits are found the best remnants of genuine Buddhism.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE REACTION IN BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

THAT a reaction against the advanced positions of the more radical type and school of modern critics had set in became particularly evident by the massive volume of Harnack two years ago on the "Chronology of the New-Testament Literature," in which he, himself a leading representative of the critical clans, insisted that more credence should be given to the traditions of the early church in reference to the origin and development of the New-Testament books; and, secondly, he claimed that a space of forty years would suffice as an historical background necessary for the explanation of these New-Testament books. This decided innovation in the direction of conservatism and reaction was followed by others, especially Professor Jülicher, of Marburg, in the department of New-Testament literature, and the example has proved contagious in this department of the Old Testament also. For several years a number of writers from the ministerial ranks of Germany—for the academic theologians as yet to a man adhere at least to the literary substratum of the Wellhausen theory—notably Pastor Rupprecht and Dr. Ad. Zahn, of Stuttgart, have published some vigorous researches defending the old-time positions in reference to the books of the Old Testament. The latest and most complete work of this character is the "Wissenschaftlicher Handbuch der Einleitung in das alte Testament," by Rupprecht, which is the first attempt for over a generation, in fact, since the days of Keil, to maintain on the ground of critical reasons and on the basis of scientific methods the traditional views of the church, including such claims as the Mosaic authorship of the Pentateuch, the Isaiah authorship of Is. xl. 66, the authenticity of Daniel, and even the Solomonic origin of the Preacher. A characteristic feature of this school of critical reactionists is the conviction of the success of their attacks on the modern views and the certainty that they represent that truth which ultimately must prevail. The trend and tendency of the school are well illustrated by the "Schlusswort," in Rupprecht's Introduction, p. 506 *sqq.*, from which we extract the following thoughts:

The position maintained in this work does not stand alone. It is in full agreement with the greatest theologians of the ancient and the modern church, whose works modern critics have thought it advisable simply to ignore. The present work goes back to the great representatives of theology in the Reformation and post-Reformation period, and if it has been successful in drawing anew the eyes of the church to these teachers of a genuine theology and science, a good deal has been accomplished. For such a return the people of our day are evidently preparing more and more, and it is becoming evident that they are more than satiated with the siren song of the modern type of naturalistic non-theology and are seeking for a firmer basis upon which to stand for their acceptance of the Scriptures. Then, too, the number of theologians in England, America, and Germany who are taking this conservative view with reference to biblical criticism is constantly on the increase. The cry is now, "Back to tradition!" "Back to Christ and His testimony!" It is being more and more recognized that progress in biblical science is not to be found in antagonism to the teachings of ancient traditions, but in conformity

with them. And it is probably most notable of all that those very men who have been most determined in raising this new issue in the interests of a conservative biblical criticism are themselves members of the liberal school. Prominent among these are Harnack and Jülicher. The position assumed by the former is an epoch-making event in biblical criticism, and in principle is a veritable catastrophe for modern negative and compromising criticism. Who would have thought this possible, that Harnack, originally from conservative Lutheran extraction, but later lost to the teachings of his father and his church, should now after so many years practically return to many of his former teachings! Is it possible that this Saul, who has for years troubled the church, is to become a Paul to upbuild the congregation of Christ? Harnack now agrees in principle with Theodor Zahn, of Erlangen, that the traditional conception of the New-Testament books furnishes a solid historical basis for their interpretation. The logical consequences of Harnack's position are absolutely destructive to modern biblical criticism, even as represented by mediating theologians, such as Kantzsch, Driver, and Briggs. Since Harnack's principle recognizing the legitimacy of tradition has entered the arena of critical debate, the days of destructive biblical criticism are numbered. There are reasons confidently to expect that within twenty years there will be as little left of the Wellhausen school of Old-Testament criticism as there is now left of the similar New-Testament school once so valiantly championed by Bauer and the Tübingen men.

The sanguine expectations and the scent of coming victory expressed by Rupprecht are shared by Dr. Ad. Zahn, who dedicated a recent work to Rupprecht "in honor of his victory." Others are rather slow in believing that Rupprecht's attack all along the line will result in any material gain for the conservative side. The *Beweis des Glaubens*, No. 1, contains two articles on this reactionary work, one by the editor, Professor Zöckler, who believes that there is some strength in the attack, and another by Professor Oettli, who regards the entire production as a "begging of the question" and from a scientific point of view worthless. The same position practically is taken by Professor König in the *Theol. Literaturblatt*, of Leipsic, No. 1. It seems, however, that Rupprecht's bold challenge to the entire modern Old-Testament critical school may compel a reopening of all the leading questions and problems involved.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

DOES THE PROTESTANT CHURCH NEED MONKS AND NUNS?

THE question whether it would be to the interests of the Protestant church and her work to establish a monastic system, modified in accordance with her spirit and her needs, is made the subject of a special pamphlet which has attracted a good deal of attention in Germany and has elicited a rather surprising amount of favorable comment in Protestant papers, for instance, the *Christliche Welt*. The brochure is entitled "Protestantisches Mönchtum," and is published in Stuttgart. It is issued anonymously, but is generally credited to a prominent Protestant theologian. The brochure replies quite decidedly in the affirmative to the question involved. The trend of the discussion is indicated by the motto, taken from 1 Cor. xi. and xii. and cited from "Paul," while independently, and as the motto of "Paulines"—the follower of Paul—are added the words, "Become poor with the poor and work with them." The run of thought is in substance the following:

Can Protestantism afford to consider the monastic system as a relic of medievalism and simply ignore the underlying thought? In this system have been found world-controlling powers, and in more than one case have the monks and the religious orders saved the world for the Roman Catholic hierarchy. These agencies have often been the most powerful factors in the work of that church. The question quite naturally arises whether the Protestant church shall forego the assistance of such or a similar agency for its work, simply for the reason that the monastic system is

something purely Catholic. Is not a Protestant monastic system possible? To this we unequivocally say, Yes. If the Protestant church is to realize its ideal, and is to become the salt of the earth, is to penetrate with its spirit and teachings especially the lower and the poorer masses, who are largely estranged from the Gospel, then a class of workers who are willing to deny themselves, become poor with the poor, and, like Paul, to be everything to all men, will prove to be the most efficient agency for this work. Why should not the spirit of a Franciscus de Assisi, with its absolute devotion and sacrifice to the service of the brethren, find expression in the Protestant church? Can not the life of a Paul, who in this regard, too, is a model of models, at least be imitated in our own day? Small beginnings in this direction have been made within the pale of Protestantism. A German theologian, Göhre, went to work for three months in a factory in order to learn the world of thought and life that characterize this class of people. But he returned to his calling and his new departure was little more than an act of curiosity. Another theologian, Wächler, went further and learned a trade and remained among the lowly, even connecting himself with the Social Democracy with the avowed purpose of Christianizing this order. He was a true forerunner of Protestant monasticism, but he had no followers and therefore failed. The Russian Count Tolstoy was overwhelmed by the spirit of the Gospel, and it compelled him to exchange his aristocratic lot for the life of a simple peasant. He has clung to his passion and calling with wonderful tenacity.

The Protestant church of to-day needs young men who are imbued deeply with the best and highest culture of the age, but have such contempt for the mere material advantages and ease that they will be willing for the sake of their brethren of lower estate to sacrifice themselves and what they have to the needs of these people by becoming, outwardly at least, practically one of them. Such a living demonstration of the spirit of the Gospel will win for its principles countless numbers who are now cold or indifferent. The world will ridicule a wealthy or highly educated young man who gives up his station in life and goes among the peasants and the day-laborers, or into the factory or mill or mine, in order by such personal sacrifice and association to prove the power of the Gospel; but such experiences should not frighten the Christian. Self-denial is the essence of the idea of the monastic system, and it is by such self-denial that the masses can best be won. The sacrifice of the regular call in life, the adoption of such extraordinary means in order to have Christian principles penetrate the lowly, must be the essential idea of Protestant monasticism.

Therefore, too, the legalistic and monastic features that characterize the Roman Catholic order must be absent. The whole must be a voluntary act of self-sacrifice. No binding oath as to the length of time or the character of the work is to be required. This would be contrary to the spirit of the Gospel and of the Protestant church. In this regard the principles and practises in vogue in the Deaconesses order, now in such a prosperous condition throughout the Protestant world, would serve as a model and guide. Such Protestant monks will become the protagonists of the Gospel as the Roman Catholic monks are for the papacy. Their highest service will be that of the Gospel and their activity will develop untold blessings. As soon as the first thousand have enrolled their names and are at work they will become a social and religious power in the land. They will effectively destroy the class system now so common in the Christian lands and so dangerous to the interests of the church.

And side by side with the Protestant monk there will be the Protestant nun. She will become a workingwoman in the factories, a waiter, a servant, in order to teach other women what a Christian can and will do in order to win them for the Gospel cause. And will such Protestant monks and such Protestant nuns marry? This will depend upon the individual, as it does in all other cases. The mere fact that he or she has been consecrated to this life does not of a necessity prevent marriage; it may indeed even commend it, altho circumstances, as in the case of Paul, may make such a step unwise. But a union of two persons so disposed and so devoted may increase their usefulness in this direction and may lead to the consecration of their children to a similar life. Such a monastic marriage will present the true model of a Christian household among the poor, who sadly need such living examples of Christian homes.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

THE TWENTIETH-CENTURY NEW TESTAMENT.

AS the result of several years of painstaking labor on the part of some twenty scholars we have before us the five historical books of the New Testament, done into modern English from the original Greek (Westcott and Hort's text). This is not the first attempt to popularize the language of the Scriptures, but in some respects it is the most important. The translators, in their preface, make the following statements:

"In the course of the last hundred years the Bible has been translated into the every-day language of the natives of most countries, but the language of our Bible is still the English of three hundred years ago.

"We believe that the New Testament will be better understood by modern readers if presented in a modern form.

"Our constant effort has been to exclude all words and phrases not used in current English. We have, however, followed the modern practise of using an older phraseology in the rendering of poetical passages and quotations from the Old Testament, and in the language of prayer.

"The present translation is neither a revision nor a paraphrase. In this translation not only every word, but also the emphasis placed upon every word, has been carefully weighed, and an effort made to give the exact force and meaning in idiomatic modern English."

Special care and attention have been devoted to the translation of the numerous parallel passages in the Gospels. Other distinctive features of the translators' work are: the numerous quotations and "borrowed phrases" from the Old Testament are in this translation placed in special type; the values of measures and coins are given in their nearest English equivalents—and these valuations claim to be more accurate than those given in popular commentaries; those passages judged by Westcott and Hort not to have originally formed part of the work in which they occur, but to be "stray relics from the Apostolic or sub-Apostolic age," are placed between square brackets; the books are grouped in the accustomed manner, but the books contained in each group are arranged in chronological order according to the judgment of the best experts.

The Academy makes the following disparaging comments:

"This new translation is a concession to the 'less educated,' and it is nothing more nor less than the New Testament presented in current English. The translators declare that altho the Authorized and Revised Versions are valued by cultured people for their antique charm, they are difficult or unintelligible to the masses. Indeed! Few things are further from the truth. The 'Authorized' Version is perfectly understood of the people. The utter failure of the Revised Version should have taught the translators of Mowbray House that the 'less educated' are wedded to the splendid older version. To offer them a Bible written in the language of the evening press is almost an insult. . . . The twentieth century, we have no doubt, will still read the Bible in those pure rhythms of the Authorized Version which are consecrated by use and by their vigor and intrinsic beauty."

A great many English papers have adopted the same attitude, some even regarding the attempt to translate the New Testament into the English of to-day as a desecration. Of this rather sentimental phase of the adverse criticism, Mr. William Stead writes, in *The Review of Reviews*:

"Considering the difficulty which existed in getting people to read the Bible at all, it is curious that so many pious people should be so indignant at a company of students who devoted years of scanty leisure to the translations of the Gospels from the original."

The Sunday at Home (London) admits that any attempt to render the Scriptures more intelligible to the people of to-day is worthy of at least respectful attention, but finds the work "vitiated throughout by a decided underestimate of the intelligibility of our English Bible to the common people." The writer says:

"We have then before us the writings of the Evangelists, in colloquial rather than literary style. It is the style of the street, of the newspaper reporter. Here, for instance, is the account of the Nativity.

"So Joseph went up from the town of Nazareth in Galilee to Bethlehem, the town of David, in Judea—because he belonged to the family of David and was one of his descendants—to be registered. Mary, who was engaged to be married to him, and who was shortly to become a mother, went to be registered with him. Her time came while they were there, and she gave birth to her first child, a son. And as there was no room for them in the inn, she wrapped him up, and laid him in a manger' (Luke ii. 4-7).

"This is a fair specimen of what the reader is to expect. Or to take a didactic passage:

"Therefore I tell you, men will be forgiven every sin and slander, except slander against the Holy Spirit, which will not be forgiven. Whoever speaks against the Son of Man will be forgiven, while whoever speaks against the Holy Spirit will not be forgiven, either in the present age, or in the age to come. You must either assume that both tree and fruit are good, or that both tree and fruit are unhealthy, since it is by its fruit that a tree is judged. You offspring of vipers! how can you, bad as you are, say anything good? For the heart is the source of the words on the lips. A good man, from his good stores, produces good things; while a bad man, from his bad stores, produces bad things. I tell you, that for every trifling remark which people make, they must answer on the Day of Judgment. For it is your words that will acquit you, and your words that will condemn you' (Matt. xii. 31-37).

"Our readers will note the 'pedestrian' expressions in these extracts. For 'espoused' or 'betrothed wife,' we have 'who was engaged to be married'; for 'idle word,' 'trifling remark'; and so on throughout. The translated Bible became of old the standard of literary English; are such phrases to mark the literature of the twentieth century? As one point, characteristic and therefore not unimportant, we note how the verb *get* plays as many parts as in colloquial—shall we say slovenly?—English. 'Get dinner ready for me, and then get dressed and wait on me' (Luke xvi. 8); 'Little girl, I am speaking to you, get up' (Mark v. 41); 'While I was still on my way, and getting close to Damascus' (Acts xxii. 6); 'The lake was getting rough' (John vi. 18); 'They caught sight of Jesus walking on the water, and getting near the boat' (ver. 19); 'As Jesus was getting near Jerico' (Luke xviii. 35). The Pharisee in the Temple pleads: 'I fast twice a week and give a tenth of everything I get to God.' In the Sermon on the Mount our Lord is made to say, 'It is always those that ask, who get' (Matt. vii. 7); and in Gethsemane He cries to His sleeping disciples, 'Get up, and let us be going' (Mark xiv. 42).

"Surely neither correctness nor elegance demands such a verb-of-all-work!

"Several fresh renderings, whether for better or worse, will be noted by the reader. Thus our Lord's frequent 'Verily, verily,' becomes *Believe Me*. This appears to us felicitous. For 'everlasting,' we have *enduring*, a change which suggests the influence of controversy. 'Hades,' again, is *the Place of Death* (Luke xvi. 22), (Acts. ii. 27, 31); and 'Hell,' or 'Gehenna,' is *the Pit* (Matt. v. 22). 'Harlots' appears as *prostitutes*; will the twentieth century understand the word better? The difficult word 'publican' becomes *tax-gatherer*, quite correctly; only with our association many a sentence has an odd sound: 'If you love only those that love you, what recompense will you get? Even tax-gatherers do that!' (Matt. v. 46).

"Thou,' and 'ye' alike become *you*, confusing, of course, the singular and plural. 'Brethren' appear as *brothers*. 'Heaven' is *the sky*, in such passages as 'Why are you Galileans standing here with your eyes fixed on the sky? This very Jesus, who has been taken from you into the sky, will come in just the same way as you have seen Him going there' (Acts i. 11). Roman and Jewish money are given in their English (supposed) equivalents; thus in the parable of what we are accustomed to call 'the talents': 'He gave three thousand pounds to one, twelve hundred to another, and six hundred to a third, fixing the amount in proportion to the ability of each.' So in the incident of the tribute money: 'Show me a florin.' The laborers in the vineyard were each to receive 'two shillings a day'; the lost piece of silver which the woman swept her house diligently to find, was also a florin. In like manner, the parable of the unfaithful steward

reads (Luke xvi.), "How much do you owe my master?" he asked of the first. "Four hundred and forty gallons of oil," the man answered. "There is your agreement," he said; "sit down at once and make it read two hundred and twenty. And you," the steward said to the next, "how much do you owe?" "Seventy quarters of wheat," he replied. "Here is your agreement," the steward said; "make it read fifty-six." Notes of time are treated in the same way, as 'four in the afternoon' (John i. 39); 'mid-day' (iv. 6); and 'about one o'clock' (ver. 52). We quote these interpretations, not to indorse them, but to show the translators' method.

"Several phrases found by ordinary readers obscure from their curttness are rendered by a paraphrase. Thus in the parable just cited: 'The master complimented the false steward on the shrewdness of his conduct. And indeed worldly men are shrewder in dealing with their fellows than those who are truly enlightened.' A different instance is in Matt. v. 18. 'Believe me, till the earth and the sky disappear, not even the dot of an "i" or the cross of a "t" will disappear from the Law—not until all is done.'"

VARYING VIEWS ON CHURCH UNITY.

SOME of the religious papers are discussing the subject of church unity again, its conditions, prospects, and possibilities, with the result of showing a wide divergence of opinion on these points. Thus *The Congregationalist* (Boston) devotes one of its series of articles on the organization, belief, and character of Congregational churches to showing why Congregationalists do not advise church unity. After speaking of the proposals made to Pope Leo, by the Episcopal church and by other churches in recent years, concerning a basis of unity, *The Congregationalist* says:

"There are some Congregationalists who advocate church unity. We do not presume to speak for them. We only remark that the unity they advocate would destroy Congregationalism. For it is the genius of Congregationalism that each local church is sufficient in itself. It administers its own government, forms and adopts its own statement of belief, elects its own officers. It can not acknowledge the right of any person or organization outside of itself to dictate its faith or its administration. It is essentially a democracy.

"But Congregationalists welcome fellowship with all bodies of believers in Christ calling themselves churches. They have presented as a basis of unity the acceptance of the Scriptures as revealing God's will, discipleship of Jesus Christ, the divine Savior, membership in His church, and liberty of conscience in interpreting the Scriptures and administering the church. They are willing that Episcopalians and Methodists should be ruled through bishops and Presbyterians through elders. Baptists may immerse, Dunkards may wear gray hats and poke bonnets, the members of the Church of God may wash one another's feet. Congregationalists do not insist that their forms of government or their creeds shall be adopted by these brethren, in order to the fellowship which is union in Christ. Congregationalists seek with all these churches 'mutual acquaintance and fellowship, co-operation in foreign and domestic missions, the prevention of rivalries between competing churches in the same field.' They desire 'some form of federation which shall express to the world their common purpose and confession of faith in Jesus Christ, which shall have for its object to make visible their fellowship, to remove misunderstandings, and to aid their consultations in establishing the kingdom of God.' This is the attitude of Congregationalists toward the unity of believers, as expressed by the National Council of 1895."

In an editorial on the same general subject *The Presbyterian Banner* (Pittsburg) takes the position that the unity which the Christian churches emphatically need and which they should strive for is not a binding together by external and mechanical means, but a unity of the Spirit, a oneness of spiritual life. It continues:

"This is the kind of unity that is now pervading and harmonizing the universal church. It is a growing spirit that is mani-

festing itself in all churches and is in the very air. The Catholics can no more escape it than can the Congregationalists. It is not the result of conscious efforts and cunning schemes toward union, but of the growth of Christian life. Programs of church unity are not its producing cause, but its product. It has already abated and almost banished interdenominational strife and made it disreputable. It may not obliterate denominational lines and names, at least for a long time, but it will eliminate their exclusive and divisive spirit and blend them into a higher unity. Under its sway, all churches will grow into a grand cooperative brotherhood, as they were in the beginning. It will bring about church unity, not by mechanically joining churches together through ecclesiastical compromises and combinations, much less by allowing one sect to swallow all others, but by more vitally grafting all churches into the true Vine so that they shall all pulse with the same Divine life and blossom and ripen into the same fruits. Then, tho they may still be 'many in polity and doctrine and designation, they shall ye be one body in Christ.'"

The Sacred Heart Review (Roman Catholic, Boston) finds occasion for some observations on the subject of unity in the utterances of Prof. Charles A. Briggs before a recent meeting of Congregationalists in New York. Among other things Professor Briggs is quoted as saying: "If the Roman Catholic will recognize the authority of the Bible as he ought to and Protestants will recognize the authority of the church as they should, they will not have so much objection to one another; whatever differences there may have been will eventually disappear." On this *The Review* comments, in part, as follows:

"Of course, Catholics can never recognize the Protestant notion of the Bible and the Bible alone without note or comment, and the doctor knows that perfectly well. He knows that the authority of the church to which he exhorts his fellow Protestants is perfectly incompatible with the right of private interpretation of the Scriptures. They can no more coalesce than oil and water. If you claim the right of private interpretation you discard authority. If you choose authority you necessarily discard private interpretation. Unity without authority is impossible. There can be no compromise, and Dr. Briggs knows it, if he only had the consistency and the courage to acknowledge it.

"The Bible is in the possession of the church. The church is its witness and keeper. It depends upon the church for its authentication and the assurance of its Divine origin, as well as for its proper interpretation."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

THE Roman Catholic Bishop of Maitland, Australia, has forbidden the use of flowers at funerals in his diocese.

THE missions of the Presbyterian church occupy twelve distinct fields in Mexico, in which 73 salaried workers are engaged.

The Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, which was begun by John Wesley in 1778 and has been published monthly ever since, has now reached its 1,442d issue.

A NEW hospital to cost \$200,000 is to be built by the Methodists of Chicago. Gustavus F. Swift and William Deering have contributed \$150,000 of the money needed, and the rest will be raised by subscription in the churches.

THE Pope has decided to reestablish the Catholic missions which existed in the Sudan before the Mahdi's usurpation. Monsignor Sagrado, who was formerly vicar apostolic of the Sudan, has been instructed to carry out the work.

THERE is no single day of the week which is not accepted by some portion of the human race as the "day of rest." For example: Christians, Sunday; Greeks, Monday; Persians, Tuesday; Assyrians, Wednesday; Egyptians, Thursday; Turks, Friday; Jews, Saturday.

"THERE are 597 pastors of our church in this State," says *The Michigan Christian Advocate*, "whose salaries are reported in last year's minutes. Of these just 97 received salaries of \$1,000 or more each, and 500 received salaries less than \$1,000 each. The average for the 97 best-paid men was \$1,374, and the average for the other 500 was \$558."

THE Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Boynton, one of the trustees of the Christian Endeavor Society, announces that he will use his influence for raising the standard of dignity in the singing at the coming Endeavor convention in Detroit. He thinks the use of grand hymns is more in keeping than of transient ditties. It will be better to sing "Rock of Ages" than "Let the Sunshine In."

FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE FILIPINO TROUBLE.

THE comments of the foreign papers show that, for the sake of the prestige of the United States, news of a decisive victory over the Filipinos, which would be regarded as such abroad as well as in our own newspapers, is very much to be desired. The hesitation of the American commanders in allowing the families of officers to land is looked upon as an indication that the Filipinos are more than holding their own: there are rumors of wholesale desertion in the American army, of disease among our troops, of barbarities committed by them. Nearly all such rumors come from Hongkong, and they bear the unmistakable stamp of exaggeration, but since readers like sensation their papers give them what they want. The Spaniards, upon second thought, are not at all sure that the firm establishment of American rule in their lost colonies is desirable. The *Epoca*, Madrid, argues, in the main, as follows:

It is not at all a matter of indifference to Spain what becomes of the lost colonies. If Cuba and the Philippines are independent, Spanish influence must assert itself there, especially in the former, as in other Spanish-American states. And if peace reigns in Cuba—even for an ungrateful colony we can not wish a state of internecine war—the mother country must exercise influence and reap some profit, for blood is, after all, thicker than water. If, on the other hand, our lost colonies are conquered, the absorbent power of the American element will soon be brought into play. Under what name the conquest is accomplished, or whether the independence of Cuba and the Philippines is disguised by a nominal protectorate, matters little. Spain is interested chiefly in the realities of the case.

In the Philippines our influence is not nearly as great as in the Antilles, where the leading race has been transplanted from our own soil. Yet the Tagales will be naturally inclined to favor Spain, to whom they are indebted for much of their civilization, and we have no reason to watch with unfriendly eyes their struggle for independence, for it holds out to us prospects of trade and colonization. As a matter of fact, we believe that in the Philippines the Americans have entered upon a war of conquest which will be both long and costly. The most probable issue is that the United States, after some fruitless attempts to establish her authority, will be content with a nominal protectorate and a few naval stations.

The *Imparcial*, Madrid, advises strict neutrality in the struggle between the Filipinos and their would-be conquerors. The paper points out that Spain has too many interests at stake to offend either belligerent. The *Heraldo* thinks it quite possible that the Japanese assist the Filipinos with arms and ammunition, but does not see what objections the United States, the hotbed *par excellence* of filibustering expeditions, could raise. "Again and again the Americans have asserted that it is impossible to prevent such expeditions from a country sympathizing with a people struggling to be free," says the paper, and it suggests that the United States, in order to obtain the cooperation of foreign war-ships in the prevention of filibustering, should recognize the Filipinos as belligerents, as this would be most strictly in keeping with American maxims.

All over the far East the Filipinos seem to have gained much sympathy by their determination to fight for the independence refused to them by the Washington Government. The *Japan Mail*, Yokohama, says:

"It is scarcely conceivable that the American nation should reconcile itself to the task of imposing its rule upon the Filipinos by force of arms. . . . If America considered it necessary to treat the Filipinos as rebels, and to beat them to their knees before offering them terms, an arduous task would certainly be before her. But that is not likely to be her mood. All that she needs is to demonstrate the hopelessness of their attempting to wrest the islands from her grasp."

The Bangkok *Times* says:

"The Filipinos have much good in them, and General Aguinaldo's government seems to have been fairly successful in preserving order, so that there is apparently no reason why they should not be entrusted with a large share in their own government. . . . If General Merritt was right in regarding the Filipinos as children, America badly wants some one who knows how to treat with them. The present is an ugly complication, and all the more regrettable as the United States ought to be able to manage a people who aspire to be free. From present appearances, however, before the Americans are comfortably settled in their new possessions, they are likely to be tempted to feel much more sympathy for the autocratic Spaniard than for the people they went to war to assist."

The British press on the whole is convinced that we have a war of some length on our hands. The *St. James's Gazette*, London, says:

"There is one really serious item of news in the telegrams from the Philippines, and it is that the heat is becoming so intense that the American soldiers are suffering from it severely. We have heard already of dysentery and fever as making progress among them, and we shall probably hear a great deal more. So long as this continues to be the case, no importance need be attached to all these stories we hear of repulses of the 'rebels,' bombardments of their lines, and even occupation of towns like Iloilo. Such places are not in the least necessary to the Filipinos, and they can not be fed except by importing provisions from abroad. Meanwhile the incessant night attacks and alarms kept up by the Filipinos must be most injurious to the American soldiers, who are already suffering from a malarious climate and the terrible damp heat. For our part, we do not believe in a speedy end to the Philippine trouble. What will probably happen will be that the Americans will have to stand on the defensive and secure the important points of the coast till the cooler weather returns, when they can strike inland and secure the Filipino fortresses. Till they do this there will be no end of the 'rebellion.'"

That it is necessary for civilization to subject the Filipinos to American administration is no longer asserted wholesale in England, tho few papers go so far as the Socialist paper, *Justice*, which denounces the conduct of the United States, and the silence of the British press on the whole on this point, as follows:

"Having stirred up and assisted the Filipinos in their revolt against Spain, the Yankees are now engaged in slaughtering them in order to make them submit to the yoke of American capitalism. If the infamy now being perpetrated in the Philippines by the forces of Christian, capitalist America were being enacted anywhere by the 'unspeakable Turk,' the whole press of this country would be denouncing it as a monstrous and infernal business, which called for the armed intervention of the powers. But America is not a barbarous, Asiatic power; she is, on the contrary, a civilized, Christian state, and, therefore, is free, like



THE CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP.

SPAIN: "How small the loss of my coat seems to be,
When they're biting you as they once bit me."
Kladderadatsch, Berlin.

Russia, to commit such crimes against humanity as that now being perpetrated in the Philippines with impunity."

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, is rather sorry for President McKinley, "who needs nothing so much just now as news of a real victory from the Philippines," if his chances and those of his party are to improve. "Aguinaldo's power is not to be sneezed at," remarks the paper in another place, "tho he no doubt *does* exaggerate sometimes. And Aguinaldo declares even Spanish rule preferable to the kind instituted by the Americans." The *Floh*, Vienna, thinks Uncle Sam will now discover that the Spanish rider was not at fault; the Filipino mule refuses to be ridden by any one. The *Jugend*, Munich, is reminded of the shrew who ill-treated her husband "because she loved him so much." The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"If the Tagales had had the McEnery resolution to guide them before the outbreak of hostilities, they might have stayed their hand. Now they will be very distrustful. Yet it is better late than never, and one accepts with pleasure the news that the Americans have returned to their old principles."

Most continental papers nevertheless regard the McEnery resolution as a mere subterfuge, and it is doubted that the Filipinos began the struggle of their own accord. "It is much more likely that the Americans began it, to secure the ratification of the treaty," says the Berlin *Tageblatt*. Only the organs of the "Manchester school" in Germany side outright with the United States. Thus the *Nation*, Berlin, says:

"The liberation from Spanish rule is followed in the Philippines by the subjugation of the group to American rule. It is really a pity that force of arms is needed, and that the Filipinos should be blind enough to hanker after the chimerical blessings of political independence rather than be content with the advantages which American administration would confer upon them."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

LIBERALISM AND SOCIALISM IN ENGLAND.

THE Liberal Party in Great Britain is not only without an efficient leader, but practically without a platform. Since the interests of the capitalist and landowner have been blended, the old distinction of Whigs and Tories has passed away, and as the Liberal Party refuses to become a People's Party, it is reduced to the mere shadow of an opposition. Its only sign of life at present is a feeble return to its old agitation against the House of Lords, in which the landowner still holds his own against the plutocrat proper, and which is the stronghold of the few titled families which are entitled to the boast of noble descent in the British Isles.

The *Daily Chronicle* (London) says:

"When the party of 'rest' is in office the House of Lords is a recording machine; when the party of progress is in power it is a permanent bar. Then it is that it is active. Its legal power of veto hangs over every bill, even before it is brought to birth. . . . Well might Mr. Labouchere invite the Tories to think how they would enjoy it if the situation were reversed, and the 'Upper House' composed of shoemakers from Northampton."

The *Westminster Gazette* says:

"There is only one way to meet this situation, and that is for Liberal leaders to decline office except on terms that they shall in the last resort be armed with the power of dealing with the House of Lords. This should be understood at the beginning as the condition on which they form a government. Mr. Balfour admits it to be a constitutional principle that the Lords shall not hold out after a dissolution *ad hoc*; we must now seek to make it a constitutional principle that their power shall be exhausted with one veto."

But there are not wanting people who believe that the tournament for equal political rights will no longer satisfy the masses,

and that the economic condition of the wage-earner must be improved if the present Radical-Liberalism is to hold its own. The *Newcastle Chronicle* says:

"Politics, and especially popular feeling upon politics, are in a state of lethargy, because the country is prosperous, and the people as a whole are slothfully content, and given more to vulgar pleasures than to the eager, passionate ideals of the Chartist Convention. But *the next great economic crisis in this country, causing much popular distress, and a reopening of the unemployed problem, in a more serious form, will mean a rude disturbance of the air. It will probably mean Socialism.* The Unionists employers in Parliament who complacently cackle about the Compensation act remind us of nothing so much as the Christmas goose which thinks it is chased for its feathers. The next commercial depression, which will probably occur within two years, will see an end of the stagnation in domestic politics, or we shall be much deceived."

As yet the Liberals declare that they can not come to terms with the Socialists, but *The Clarion*, Robert Blatchford's paper, points out that the very mentioning of such a thing is a tacit acknowledgment of the rise of Socialism. The Socialists themselves nevertheless acknowledge that they must put their own house in order ere they can act with any degree of success. A writer in *The Social Democrat*, a Socialist magazine, says:

"If the present leaders of the S.D.F., the I.L.P., and the Fabian Society, are incapable of uniting, then Socialism will never be realized in England, at any rate by the conscious and intelligent efforts of its advocates, but must await the glacier-like operations of evolution, and the sequence of events. The hell of modern industrialism must be left to burn itself slowly out, or find its finale in a vast eruption of fire and blood that may wreck civilization, and bring about a reversion to barbarism."

The question is of no little importance in international politics, for the Radicals and Socialists are little inclined to "imperialism," while the party at present in power believes that continual expansion will insure continual prosperity and thus render reforms unnecessary. A writer in the *Nation*, Berlin, says, in the main:

In England's foreign policy it used to be a rule that her states-



DIOGENES-MORLEY (IN SEARCH OF A GENUINE LIBERAL).
D.-M.: "Can't see one anywhere." (Gives it up).—*Punch*, London.

men must interfere everywhere, whether British interests are at stake or not. Her aim was to assist smaller states, in order to prevent the formation of powerful rivals. Lord Palmerston was the first important advocate of this policy, which was designed to turn public attention from grievances at home to affairs abroad. England has not been very successful. Powerful empires have arisen despite her opposition, and not a tribe revolts anywhere but Englishmen are suspected of having a finger in the pie. This is decidedly unhealthy imperialism. If the Liberal Party knows its duty, it will introduce a policy which will to some extent preserve international comity.

That the workingmen are still willing to support the Liberal Party if it can regain its former vigor is shown by the attitude of the labor organs. *The Labor Leader*, Keir Hardie's paper, says:

"With a rumored deficit in the budget, and wild propositions to tax the people's food instead of the millionaire's surplus, this want of an effective opposition is a grave national disaster. . . . In the mean time Sir Charles Dilke, without posing as a leader, does all the leading. His attack on the Foreign Office for the blind blundering and butchery going on in Uganda forced Sir Edward Grey to climb down. But the bulk of the opposition front-bench lost their 'guts'—if they ever had any—and skulked away from the division. The net results of our attempts to introduce Christianity and the sweating system into Uganda are very sweet. We found a peaceful country, and have converted it into a hell-upon-earth—the worst governed and most miserable spot in the British dominions."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A PEOPLE WHO RULE THEIR MONARCH.

LIECHTENSTEIN is a remarkable country. Many of our readers would, no doubt, like to be Liechtensteiners if they were not Americans. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* enumerates some of the unique advantages enjoyed by the "subjects" of Prince Johann II. in an article which we summarize as follows:

In 1816 the "subjects" of John I. told him that they did not mind his "governing" them, but, as he was so very rich, they thought it unnecessary to pay him for his trouble. Moreover, would he mind leaving at home the fifty men and one drummer which Liechtenstein has to furnish to the imperial German army? Prince John laughed. "I do not need your money," he said, "I will rule you free of charge. The fifty men and a drummer I will hire elsewhere at my own expense."

Things went along smoothly enough after that until 1836, when Aloysius I. ascended the throne. The good people of Vaduz burned many fireworks in his honor, and dined each other right royally. Later they sent a deputation to their "autocrat," whose spokesman addressed the prince after the following manner: "You govern us free of charge, and you do it beautifully. But you really cost us a pretty penny for holidays in your honor. Now, we know that you like to have us celebrate, and you really ought to pay for it." Prince Aloysius saw the force of the argument, and henceforth the Liechtensteiners received a yearly contribution from their prince.

In the course of time Johann II. became the ruler of Liechtenstein. Honest John thought his Vaduz, his capital, and residence, "dead slow." "I am very rich," he said to himself, "and I have to pay my subjects for the privilege of governing them, I am justified in changing my address. I will remove to Vienna. Liechtenstein will not run away."

But he reckoned without his faithful Vaduzers. One morning, while he was still in bed in Vienna, a dozen of them called, and after a good deal of bowing and scraping, to show that "they wasn't dragged up with no manners," their spokesman expressed himself to the following effect: We do not have to pay you for ruling us, but get paid instead. That is excellent. But you used to spend a good deal of money among us, which we lose since you have gone to Vienna. Couldn't you manage to live half the year in Vaduz? And, while you are about it, you really might throw in a constitution. Everybody has a constitution nowadays, and we don't see why we should be without one. Johann II. saw the force of the argument. He promised to visit his faithful Vaduz, granted a constitution which calls for a parliament of

fifteen members, and he pays these representatives a salary out of his own pocket!

Liechtenstein has been a vassal of Austria for hundreds of years. The principality is theoretically still at war with Prussia, for when Austria made her peace with Prussia in 1866, Liechtenstein was forgotten. The little principality is situated on the Swiss frontier in the Vorarlberg and has 10,000 inhabitants, of whom 1,000 live in Vaduz. The prince derives his income from his Austrian estates. — *Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SWEDEN AND NORWAY.

ILL in body and weary of strife, King Oscar of Sweden and Norway has at last signed the decree by which the Norwegian flag is purged of the "Jack" which formed the outward sign of the union with Sweden. Separate consulates and separate embassies will no doubt soon follow, and the union of the Scandinavian peninsula will be merely nominal. As neither Sweden nor Norway is an important military power, each must lean on some stronger neighbor, and the political situation of Europe will be materially influenced. But the Norwegians want independence at any price. *Verdens Gang*, Christiania, says:

"The Norwegian people have not made the demand for a pure flag without deliberation. They know that this outward symbol of their independence will assist their progress. All the more they are dissatisfied with the attitude of the King in this important matter. Norway will never forget how Oscar II. has treated her. That the highest representative of the country's independence denied us the symbol of that independence must create astonishment everywhere. In some countries it would have led to a revolution. The new flag will remain as a memento of our conflict with Sweden, and as proof that we are able to take care of ourselves."

On the other hand, the Swedish papers are dissatisfied because the King at the eleventh hour acted in accordance with the wishes of the Norwegian Parliament, albeit under protest. The *Allehanda*, Stockholm, declares that, so far as the Swedish people and Parliament are concerned, no change has occurred. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, points out that the troubles of the Scandinavian peninsula must needs affect the rest of Europe. The paper says:

"It is surely time that the policy of 'pin-pricks' so pertinaciously pursued by the Norwegian Radicals should come to an end. Unless they meet the overtures of Sweden at least half-way, there can be but one result. Norway is far too weak to fight alone. It would not be difficult to imagine the allies she would choose as most capable of inflicting harm on Sweden. The opportunity of an extension of seaboard is not one that would be lightly thrown away by the country that has the fewest ports in Europe in comparison with its area. A redistribution of the balance of power in the Baltic would have the gravest results, and no one has foreseen those results more clearly than the King of Sweden. It may be earnestly hoped that his period of rest will not only serve to recruit his own strength, but also to give pause to those of his opponents among Norwegian politicians who are carrying their Republican principles too far."

The Aftonbladet, Stockholm, says:

"The secessionist movement in Norway is all the more to be deplored as the Scandinavian race, already much at a disadvantage in point of numbers, is still further weakened thereby. In Finland the Russians destroy the old Swedish civilization, in Sleswick an imprudent agitation causes the disappearance of Danish influence. Only a close union can protect Sweden and Norway. Yet Norway, beyond a doubt the weaker of the two, is willing to trust the defense of her extreme radicalism to absolutist Russia."

The Saturday Review, London, thinks this Swedish-Norwe-

gian conflict should teach English Home-Rulers a lesson. The paper says:

"Mr. Gladstone's other pattern of the harmonious working of home-rule institutions—the United Kingdom of Sweden and Norway—is also threatened with disruption and civil war. Norway, not content with a separate parliament, insists on having a separate foreign policy, separate consuls, and a separate flag. . . . Sweden, being exposed to the Russian menace and remembering the fate of Finland, is believed to lean on Germany for protection—the Norwegians say there is a secret treaty. Norway, on the other hand, being akin to Denmark does not like Germany and makes advances to Russia. Taking one thing with another the union of hearts by legislative separation seems to be in a bad way on the Continent."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

RUSSIA'S FOREIGN POLICY.

THE uprising which is expected to take place in Macedonia against Turkey has revived international anxiety over the near-Eastern question, and everybody is turning with concern toward Russia. Her particular interests in the Balkan states and her quasi-moral protectorate over the Christian populations under the rule of the Porte make her attitude of decisive importance. But she has decided to refuse all support to the Macedonian agitators and to discountenance insurrection. The entire Russian press frowns upon the activity of Macedonian committees in Geneva, London, and elsewhere, and recently the official organ of the Government, the St. Petersburg *Pravitelstvenny Vistnik* (Government Messenger) published the following explicit notice and disavowal:

"Of late there have been numerous reports from various sources that a revolutionary movement is preparing in Macedonia, whose leaders and moving spirits are found in the newly formed committees in the cities of the Balkan peninsula. The agents of these committees are traveling all over Macedonia and inciting the people to armed rebellion, with the view of thus forcing the Turkish Government to grant the province autonomy and substantial independence. It is difficult to believe that these agents will succeed in stirring up the peaceable and industrious population of Macedonia. Experience has shown that all such committees, professing sympathy and anxiety for the suffering masses, never realize their aims and only bring disasters and reprisals upon the innocent sufferers. The desirable improvement in the administrative and social order can be achieved by pacific means, and does not require sanguinary intestine disorders which retard for a long time the normal development of the province.

"This is at present the view of all European powers in regard to the subject nationalities, and especially of those which, like Russia, strive to maintain general peace and regard it as necessary to maintain order and law in the Balkan principalities. There is ample reason for thinking that the Turkish Government, to which representations have been duly made, will apply reasonable energy to the introduction of the reforms needed by and promised to Macedonia. If, however, in spite of warnings and declining to wait for pacific measures, the revolutionary agitators shall succeed in bringing about rebellion, it is proper to say that this movement will under no circumstances find a responsive echo either in Russia or in any other European power."

Another important question is the relation between Russia and Afghanistan. The British press and diplomats have openly charged Russia with conspiring against England at Cabul, and endeavoring to win the Emir over to her side. The Russian press, tho denying this in terms, admits that from its standpoint the condition in Afghanistan has entirely changed in late years and British influence can no longer be allowed to be preponderating. The *Novoye Vremya* writes on this subject:

"The British appear to think that because the Emir has been accepting a subsidy from them he has acknowledged his political dependence on England. But, to say nothing about the insignificance of the amount paid, we may remind the British that in the

Orient the vassal is he who pays, not he who receives. In the eyes of the people at large, the subsidy is regarded as tribute paid by the vicegerent of India. If the Emir is free to reject the subsidy and send away the British representative, it is clear that England's rights in Afghanistan are by no means as important as her pretensions are extravagant.

"As for our politics, we have sufficiently proved our desire to maintain peace and ought not to be subject to suspicion of aggressive designs in Western Asia. We must have immediate friendly relations with our neighbors, and the establishment of our representative at the Emir's court is a practical necessity."

The paper goes on to say that Russia expects that an English agent will also be permanently established at Cabul, with the result of rendering agreements easier instead of more difficult. The Afghan territories should be opened more to the commerce and civilizing influences of Europe, and this is all Russia has in view. Ulterior intentions as to the Indian frontier the paper repudiates. It takes occasion, however, to intimate that England can not afford to quarrel with Afghanistan, whose position is not what it was twenty years ago. The Emir has a large, well armed and equipped military force, and England would need an army of 70,000 men to subjugate him. Moreover, the innumerable tribes along the frontier would rise as one man in support of the Emir, and the warfare would last for years and be disastrous to India and the empire.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE German Emperor, like Admiral Dewey, according to the *Berliner Zeitung*, has refused a check for \$5,000 offered by an enterprising American journal for an article.

THE Emperor of Japan, rather than risk a conflict with Parliament, added from his own funds to the appropriation for national defense. The Parliament has now shown its appreciation by voting him 20,000,000 yen.

THE mausoleum of the Mahdi has been mutilated by artillery, his grave has been opened and the head has been cut from his embalmed body and sent to London, partly for "scientific purposes," partly to render the Der-vishes more willing to accept civilization by destroying their belief in the Mahdi's divine mission.

THE late Chancellor v. Caprivi left no memoirs. Asked to do so by Professor Schneidewin, he replied that the temptation was great, but as he could not write memoirs without mentioning the Emperor, he regarded it as incompatible with his duty as an officer and an official to refute the statements of the Bismarck party.

THE chief of the German admiralty declares officially that no demands for an increase of the navy will be made this year. The plans adopted last year, which provide that the German navy shall have eighteen first-class battle-ships besides a number of heavily armored cruisers, are regarded as sufficient for some years to come.

THE presidents of Chile and Argentina will meet in the Straits of Magellan to discuss the long-standing boundary difficulty. There will be a kind of Field of the Cloth of Gold, for the Chilean President goes with a powerful squadron, including the *O'Higgins*, *Gaëtana*, and *Augamus*, and the Argentines will make an imposing show on land.

SAYS *The Monetary Times*, Toronto: "England has at last recognized that the state has a duty in connection with the inebriate. A law has just gone into force under which an individual, after a fourth conviction for drunkenness, is to be treated as an habitual drunkard and confined in a reformatory at the expense of himself or his friends, if they be able to pay, or at the cost of the state if necessary."

NOTHING illustrates better the truism that nations as well as individuals decline than the ever-increasing complaints about the workmen in England. The fact seems to be that the British artisan, at one time undoubtedly the most energetic and industrious in the world, is developing a strange distaste for work. Thus, according to an *enquête* by the *Municipal Journal* of London, English bricklayers lay only 400 bricks on an average per day, while formerly they laid 1,000. If a man attempts to work fast, he is ill-treated by his companions. Similar inertia is complained of in all trades. An American or German workman will accomplish nearly twice as much as an Englishman in the same trade.

AN interesting controversy is being carried on in Japan regarding the political status of Buddhism. It appears to be held by the Buddhists, says *The Japan Mail*, that because their governing prelates receive official recognition after election, Buddhism must be regarded as the religion of the state in Japan. That contention certainly would not have any validity in Europe. For example, when the Irish church was disestablished, one feature of the new system applied to it was that a synodal, or governing body, should be elected from the clergy and laity of the church, and should be duly incorporated with the governmental recognition. Precisely similar is the arrangement by which the Japanese Government recognizes the elected heads of the various sects of Buddhism.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ETHICS OF THE STAMP.

THE question, "What should a minister do with letters of inquiry and circulars enclosing postal stamps?" calls forth some curious and interesting statistics in *The Church Economist* for January. The answer there given reveals the fact that the question is a much more important one from the publisher's point of view than we would be at all likely to imagine. The editor quotes the words of the head of a department in one of our largest publishing houses to the following effect:

"It is a fact that a vast amount of rubbish is put into the mails addressed to ministers. Similar amounts go to teachers. Of course, recipients are at liberty to destroy it. No one questions that. They are at liberty, too, to furnish their own stamp and reply to a question in which they are interested. I speak of the inquiries which find their way into the minister's mail-box concerning which there may be difference for opinion. For example, I know of one firm that offers to ministers Christmas carols, pictures, and other matter which most ministers, as soon as they learn the value of the offer, are desirous to secure. These things are in payment for some small favor—as, an opinion as to which newsdealer in the town stands the best. I know another publisher who gives to foreign missionaries a subscription to a very desirable periodical. Others appeal on the score that good literature, when circulated in a place, helps to make good sermons understood. Still others deal in church news, and appeal to first hands, namely, the secretaries of organizations, ministers, etc., in order to secure accurate information. These argue that they are helping the cause, and have therefore a right to address those best able to furnish news.

"As a rule we find that we receive about as many replies to inquiries when we do not enclose a stamp as when we do. This is not only my experience, but I know it to be the general experience. Stamps are not omitted to save expense, but because we know that a large proportion of stamps sent out by us are used for purposes other than bringing back the reply for which we ask.

"The proportion of answers varies of course, but the approximate returns are pretty well known. For every 100 letters sent out, supposing the inquiry to be a simple one, from 30 to 50 will come back if the letters are addressed to Methodists, 15 to 40 if addressed to Presbyterians, Baptists, Congregationalists, Disciples of Christ, or Lutherans, and from none to 10 or 12 if to Episcopalians or Roman Catholics. Now suppose I send out 10,000 letters—this is a big country, and one can not do small things and succeed among 75,000,000 people. In one lot this fall we sent out 1,600,000 letters.

"Let us say in a 10,000 lot I enclose a two-cent stamp in each. There is \$200. The receipt of 4,000 replies, even to a simple inquiry, where no money was asked and nothing inconsistent demanded, would astonish me. I would call it high-water mark. There is \$80 accounted for. What becomes of the other \$120? Or if I had been compelled to and had addressed Episcopalians, what becomes of the other \$175? Incidentally Methodists may here see why they receive more inquiries than do ministers of other churches. Incidentally, too, you may ask why this difference? I can not answer. I only know it to be universally true. I never heard of a man in an occupation similar to mine who did not find it so. And I may add that, contrary to the general opinion, ministers located in large cities answer quite as generally as those located in small towns. Ministers in the South are usually obliging, if there is any difference in parts of the country.

"We know to a limited extent what becomes of stamps sent out by us and that never come back to us. We have a way of 'keying' them, and while we can not trace very many, we can trace some, and they are enough to show us that our stamps do not reach the waste-paper basket, and are not burned up.

"Speaking for our house alone our postage bill, during a season of three to four months, incurred for circulars which call for a reply, may reach \$10,000. At the most favorable consideration we lose \$6,000 of it. We are a reputable business house. Our inquiry was, we believe, a proper one. We trust ministers with \$6,000 of our money—and lose it! That is the fact which we see.

"What ought ministers to do? I have no right to say what ministers ought to do. But I know what they might do, and by the doing of it they would change the opinion held concerning them by a large number of people. Within the last year or two a number of houses in all of the cities in the East are paying an additional \$1 per 1,000 to copyists for writing the name of the person to whom the stamped return envelope is sent in the upper left-hand corner of the enclosed envelope in question. This involves expense other than for the address, since additional time and care are required to get the right envelope into the proper enclosure. This envelope could and in my view should be dropped into the mail, not used for other purposes. If the recipient of inquiries does not find his name on such envelope, or such postal card, he would help the ministerial reputation if he wrote the same upon it, and, sealed or not, dropped it into the mail. Barring the inevitable losses in the mails, wrong addresses, etc., all of my money would then be accounted for. The receipt of the empty envelope would tell me that the minister did not care to reply. I would know that it was essential to try another man in the same town.

"I freely grant the right of ministers to throw away the rubbish which I know they receive by the ton in the aggregate. But I question any one's right to appropriate property to his own use, even if it is only a two-cent stamp. I furnish an easy way for him not to do so, and yet tell me, at no trouble to himself, that he can not comply with my request."

A Picture of the Hanging Gardens of Babylon.

"Up to this time no mention had been found in the cuneiform literature," says *La Nature*, "of the famous hanging gardens that have made the name of Semiramis famous. M. Bruno Meissner has just discovered a representation of these gardens on an Assyrian tablet preserved in a cellar of the British Museum, in the middle of archeological riches that have been little studied. It occurs on a block of alabaster taken from the palace of Assurbanipal. On it is sculptured this view: on the left, on a hill, rises a temple with numerous high columns. At the left of the temple is an idol, to which leads a wide path, rising from the plain and passing near an altar. All the right side of the view is occupied by the hanging gardens. The trees that grow in them seem to be poplars or cypresses, and there are also grape-vines. The gardens themselves, triangular in form, rest on pillars made of huge blocks of stone. Access is by means of a path cut in the hill. It has been believed hitherto that the inventor of the hanging gardens was King Nebuchadnezzar, who ordered them to be built to please his wife, a Mede by birth. M. Meissner thinks that Nebuchadnezzar only restored the gardens after the destruction of Babylon in 648 B.C. They must have been numerous in the city much earlier than this date."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

Kissing the Bible.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

In THE LITERARY DIGEST issued January 21, quoting from *The Northwestern Christian Advocate*, the statement is made that "the custom of kissing the Bible in connection with the taking of oath in court has practically become obsolete in America." It may interest your readers to know that this custom is the one nearly universally followed in our courts here (Middlesex County). I have been informed by our prosecutor that he has known a jury to reject the testimony of a witness who has sworn by the uplifted hand, because he did not kiss the Bible. JULIUS NELSON.
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

Did St. Thomas Visit America?

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:

Referring to the interesting article under the foregoing title in your issue of February 25, permit me to suggest that the tradition regarding the visit of St. Thomas to America arose from an endeavor on the part of the early Spanish priesthood to account for the curious and otherwise inexplicable fact that the natives of America not only worshiped a Savior and a Virgin Mother, but that the cross was one of their chief religious emblems. However difficult it may be to explain by what means St. Thomas reached America, the tradition of his visit would offer an explanation of the fact above cited were it not that the cross has been found in the ruins of Central America and Mexican cities which antedate the Christian era many hundreds of years. Furthermore, the cross was not employed as a symbol of Christianity in the time of St. Thomas. On the contrary, its use was forbidden, because it was a pagan symbol; for, as is well known by all scholars, the cross was a familiar object of religious veneration throughout the ancient world long prior to the time of Christ. So that even if St. Thomas came to America it is hardly likely that he would have introduced the use of an emblem which at that time was repugnant to all true followers of the Savior.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CLIFFORD HOWARD.

FOREIGN POSSIBILITIES OF
AMERICAN COMMERCE.

The United States consul at Asuncion, Paraguay, says there is a great need of a Paraguayan-United States bank in that country. He says that Paraguay offers fine inducements to American capital, and declares that, "in addition to the establishment of the bank, but subsidiary thereto, Paraguay offers both opportunities and inducements to American capitalists for the development and installation of the following industries: (1) The building and operation of a railway from Igatimi to Rosario, 300 kilometers (186 miles), with guaranty of 6 per cent.; (2) electric-light plant, water-works, and sewerage for Asuncion; (3) factory for the production of oil (cocoa, castor, and man); (4) factories for cotton goods and other textiles (carajuata and ramie); (5) china and earthenware factory, the raw materials being at hand; (6) production of iron and manganese; (7) cultivation of indigo; (8) output of timber, especially ebony; (9) fish cannery."

Consul Monaghan, of Chemnitz, writes: "Germany's imports in the years 1889 to 1897 inclusive,

AN OCEAN
OF INK

is used annually. More of

CARTER'S INK

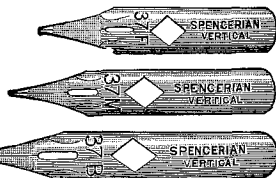
than any other.

That speaks well for Carter's

Spencerian Pens

New Series No. 37.

See
That
Hole?



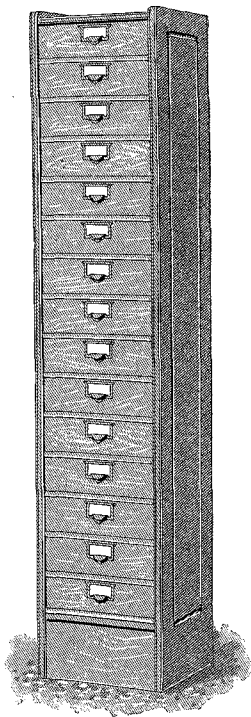
That is for inserting a pointed instrument to eject the pen from the holder, and to prevent the ink from flowing back on the pen and soiling the fingers. Samples on receipt of return postage. Ask for Vertical No. 37.

Spencerian Pen Company
450 Broome Street, New York.

SECCOTINE STICKS EVERYTHING!
NEVER LETS GO!

Sold by druggists, department stores, etc.
or send stamps, 15 cts., for sample tube to
U. S. Agent, 1015 Wool Exchange, New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.



FOR YOUR OFFICE

Readers of "The Literary Digest" have in this announcement an opportunity to secure a very handsome and almost indispensable piece of office furniture. It is....

The Globe
Special Cabinet

and contains fifteen patent filing drawers for the systematic and safe preservation of correspondence and business documents. It is made of beautifully finished oak, is 68½ inches high, 14¾ inches wide, 12¾ inches deep, and weighs (ready for shipment), 170 pounds.

The great advantages of this cabinet are that owing to its shape it takes up very little room and can stand in a corner, or between windows, or in almost any space; it gives accommodation to thousands of letters; the drawers are arranged alphabetically on the most approved plan; the documents are preserved in unmutated condition, and of ready access.

THIS CABINET WILL BE SHIPPED TO THE OFFICE
OR HOME OF ANY "DIGEST" READER, CARRIAGE
PAID, FOR \$14.80, IF ORDERED PROMPTLY :: ::

The Globe Company, Makers, 1224--1248 West Eighth Street
Cincinnati, Ohio

averaged, annually, \$1,033,419,800; the exports, \$804,321,000. In 1897, the imports went up to \$1,157,774,800 and the exports to \$901,115,600, or \$124,355,000 more than the annual average for imports, and an increase of \$96,794,600 for exports. Compared with 1889, there is an increase of \$184,445,000 in imports and of \$126,092,400 in exports. This is not abnormal; the population increased from 43,917,000 in 1889 to 53,735,000 in 1897. Still, the figures of 1897 are considerably larger than those of 1889, per capita of population—viz., in 1898 the imports were \$19.88, the exports \$15.84, per capita; in 1897, imports were \$21.55, exports \$16.77."

Consul Twitchell, of Kingston, Canada, writes: "During two months of last season, the Frontenac Milling Company had two expert millers inspecting flour- and corn-mills, with instructions to find the best in existence without regard to cost. A complete set of milling machinery manufactured in the United States was selected, and is now being put in position in Kingston. The capacity of the mill is 300 barrels of flour and 500 barrels of corn-meal per day. If the machinery works well, I can see no reason why American apparatus should not displace the milling machinery now in use in Canada."

Consul Marshal Halstead, of Birmingham, says: "Messrs. Gormully & Jeffery, manufacturers of bicycles in Chicago, and with export headquarters in London, went into the courts here to test the Midland Railway Company's right to charge on travelers' samples. They won their case, and, to avoid replying individually to the numerous business houses who have written them, they have issued the following statement: The case between the Gormully & Jeffery Manufacturing Company and the Midland Railway Company was fought on November 30, 1897, and result can be seen in *The*

For Nervous Women,

Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It is not only pleasant to the taste, but ranks among the best of nerve tonics for nervous females."

IMPURE WATER.

causes more than half the diseases of men. This is entirely unnecessary, as every family can have an abundance of sparkling distilled water, without trouble or expense, by simply using the



Worth \$100 a year—costs only \$10 for a lifetime. Used in every part of the world by private families, tourists, and United States and foreign Government officials. Over 1,000 testimonials received by us, nearly 100 of which are from families who have purchased cheap imitations, discarded them, and obtained ours.

The Ralston New-Process Still is guaranteed the best in the world—best in construction, easiest to operate, largest capacity, and the only one that produces a bountiful supply of pure, health-giving water, aerated with sterilized air. Just the thing to have in the country home. Officially endorsed by the Ralston Health Club of America. Highest award and gold medal received at the Omaha exposition. Our 1899 model, No. 982, with non-corrodible finish, only \$10. Send at once for booklet 1 and other interesting printed matter.

THE A. R. BAILEY MFG. CO..

54 Maiden Lane,

New York.

Hold Your Scarf



with the Improved Washburn Patent Scarf Fastener. Useful also for fastening papers or any articles. 10 cents each by mail. **Hose Supporters** that do not bind the leg nor injure the fabric. By mail, 20 cents a pair. *Illustrated Catalogue of these and other novelties free.*
AMERICAN RING CO.
Box 55, Waterbury, Conn.



Provident Savings Life Assurance Society
OF NEW YORK.
Edward W. Scott, President.

The Best Company for Policy-holders.
INVESTIGATE ITS SPECIAL BOND POLICY.

Times Law Reports for December 8, 1897, No. 6, vol. 14. It is too long a case to give the whole in this letter, but we will state briefly what the learned judge said, viz.: 'That he had no doubt, when the railway companies gave to commercial travelers, described by that name, the right to carry more than the ordinary amount of luggage, they did so in order that travelers might take their samples with them. In this case, he found as a fact that Mr. Darke was known to the defendants as a commercial traveler for the plaintiff; they knew that plaintiff was engaged in selling portions of bicycles, or possibly whole bicycles; they also knew that Mr. Darke tendered each of the cases which he was taking with him, not as merchandise or ordinary passenger luggage, but as commercial travelers' samples. The defendants, the Midland Railway Company, were not entitled to extra cloakroom fees or the charge for conveyance.'

Consular Agent Mertens writes from Grao, Spain, under date of January 30, 1899, that the official re-

Pale, Thin, Delicate
people get vigorous and
increase in weight from
the use of

Somatose

**A Perfect Food,
Tonic and Restorative.**

It is a powder made from the most nourishing elements of meat, prepared for the nutriment and stimulus of weak systems. May be taken in milk, water, tea, coffee, etc.

At druggists' in 2-oz., ¼, ½ and 1 lb. tins.

Pamphlets mailed by Farbenfabriken of Elberfeld Co., 49 Stone St., New York City, selling agents for Farbenfabriken vorm. Friedr. Bayer & Co., Elberfeld.

DIASTASE and Starchy Indigestion.

Everybody knows Pepsin and Pancreatin. They are marvellous imitations of the body's digestive secretions. But who knows what *diastase* means? Yet, of all the digestive principles, diastase is by far the most important. The duty of diastase in digestion is to care for the starch foods—breadstuffs, vegetables, fruit, and cereals. Three-quarters of all indigestion arises from the weakness or lack of diastase in the body; yet it is an astonishing fact that heretofore no effective diastase has been known. In fact, *The Medical Times* of New York refers thus to the discovery of the best diastase: "It remained for Mr. Jokichi Takamine, a Japanese chemist, to discover one of remarkable power. In his product, Taka-Diastase, we have what the profession has so long desired . . . a reliable treatment." These are extraordinary words for a scientific publication to use; but few medical discoveries have excited so much interest among physicians or so quickly won an established place among recognized treatments. It is, in short, the only efficient treatment of the most common and obstinate form of dyspepsia—indigestion of starch foods.

Taka-Diastase is offered to the general public only in the form of Kaskola Tablets. In them it is combined with the best-known stomach, bowel, and liver tonics, and forms a treatment whose great value any physician will vouch for. The makers of Kaskola Tablets offer to send any reader of this paper, free, a fifty-cent box, on condition that if benefit is derived from using them according to directions, the price shall be sent to the P. L. Abbey Co., Kalamazoo, Mich., within ten days. If no benefit is found, no charge will be made.



**Individual Communion
Outfits.** Send for free catalogue
and list of users.
SANITARY COMMUNION OUTFIT CO.,
Box 1, Rochester, N. Y.

ARMSTRONG & McKELVY Pittsburgh.
BEYMER-BAUMAN Pittsburgh.
DAVIS-CHAMBERS Pittsburgh.
FAHNESTOCK Pittsburgh.
ANCHOR Cincinnati.
ECKSTEIN Cincinnati.
ATLANTIC
BRADLEY
BROOKLYN New York.
JEWETT
ULSTER
UNION
SOUTHERN Chicago.
SHIPMAN
COLLIER
MISSOURI St. Louis.
RED SEAL
SOUTHERN
JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS CO Philadelphia.
MORLEY Cleveland.
SALEM Salem, Mass.
CORNELL Buffalo.
KENTUCKY Louisville.

National Lead Co., 100 William St., New York.

HE gains wisdom in a happy way who gains it by the experience of others. In painting why not avail yourself of the advice of those who have had the greatest experience—the painters.

Competent, practical painters everywhere use Pure White Lead and Pure Linseed Oil. They know they cannot afford to use anything else.

FREE By using National Lead Co.'s Pure White Lead Tinting Colors, any desired shade is readily obtained. Pamphlet giving valuable information and card showing samples of colors free; also folder showing picture of house painted in different designs or various styles or combinations of shades forwarded upon application to those intending to paint.

turns of trade for 1898 show a decrease in imports, as compared with 1897, of 188,250,000 pesetas (\$28,990,500) [peseta = 15.4] divided as follows: Decrease in raw materials, 130,000,000 pesetas (\$20,020,000); in alimentary substances, 50,000,000 pesetas (\$7,700,000); and in silver bullion, 55,000,000 pesetas (\$8,470,000). On the other hand, the imports of manufactured articles show a gain of some 45,000,000 pesetas (\$6,930,000) as compared with the year 1897. The decrease in exports amounted to 119,750,000 pesetas (\$18,441,500), of which some 44,000,000 pesetas (\$5,776,000) were in manufactured articles, and 153,000,000 pesetas (\$23,502,000) in silver bullion. The exports of raw materials increased by some 8,000,000 pesetas (\$1,232,000), and of alimentary substances, 66,000,000 pesetas (\$10,164,000); these gains being due, says Mr. Mertens, to the high rate of exchange in favor of exporters. The total exports during 1898 were valued at 859,747,000 pesetas (\$132,401,038) and the imports at 595,925,000 pesetas (\$91,772,450), thus leaving the balance of trade in favor of the country, and showing its natural wealth.

Consul Marshal Halstead, of Birmingham, writes: "A firm of merchants here, doing an extensive trade in American nuts and bolts, wishes to make connection also with some reliable firm which manufactures good rivets, cold stamped. I will be glad to hear from some rivet-manufacturing concern."

Current Events.

Monday, March 13.

—General Wheaton captures the city of Pasig.
—It is announced in Washington that a satisfactory understanding as to Samoa has been reached by the three treaty powers.
—President McKinley appoints Herbert Putnam, of Boston, Librarian of Congress.
—Colonel Piquart is handed over to the French civil authorities for trial.
—Admiral Sampson writes a letter to the President concerning the dispute over naval promotions.
—The Delaware legislature adjourns without having elected a Senator to succeed Gray.

Tuesday, March 14.

—The Cuban Military Assembly adopts reso-

There is a right chimney for every lamp. The Index gives you its Number.

Your dealer should have it.

Write Macbeth Pittsburgh Pa

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

DICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS.
This one in Oak
DELIVERED EAST of the MISSISSIPPI \$33.33
Send for Catalogue No. 63,
describing and illustrating more than 200 styles.
(ESTABLISHED 1868.)
AMERICAN DESK & STOOL CO.,
Howard and Crosby Sts., NEW YORK.

Collar Button Insurance

GIVEN WITH EVERY

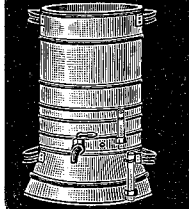
KREMENTZ
One-Piece Collar Button

Made of One Piece of Metal
Without Seam or Joint.....

You get a new one without charge in case of accident of any kind. The Story of a Collar Button gives all particulars. Postal us for it. All jewelers sell Krementz buttons.

KREMENTZ & CO., 63 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

PURE WATER!



\$1000 Challenge!

36.92 per cent. more water at less expense and less trouble produced by

THE SANITARY STILL
than imitations. Only Still recognized by U. S. Government. Report of comparative tests, booklet and testimonials free

THE CUPRIGRAPH CO., 128 North Green St., CHICAGO

MANY FORTUNES ARE BEING MADE BY AMERICAN INVESTORS IN

Rubber Plantations

Local residence is not necessary.
For particulars apply to....

Emmens, Strong & Co.

1 Broadway, New York City

A Good Complexion

Depends on Good Digestion.

This is almost an axiom, although usually we are apt to think that cosmetics, face powders, lotions, fancy soaps, etc., are the secret for securing a clear complexion.

But all these are simply superficial assistants. It is impossible to have a good complexion unless the digestive organs perform their work properly; unless the stomach by properly digesting the food taken into it furnishes an abundance of pure blood a good complexion is impossible.

This is the reason so many ladies are using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, because they promptly cure any stomach trouble, and they have found out that perfect digestion means a perfect complexion and one that does not require cosmetics and powders to enhance its beauty.

Many ladies diet themselves or deny themselves many articles of food solely in order to keep their complexion clear.

When Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are used no such dieting is necessary. Take these tablets and eat all the good, wholesome food you want and you need have no fear of indigestion nor the sallow, dull complexion which nine women out of ten have, solely because they are suffering from some form of indigestion.

Bear in mind that beauty proceeds from good health, good health results from perfect digestion and we have advanced the best argument to induce every man or woman to give this splendid remedy a trial.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets can be found in drug stores and cost but 50 cents per package. They are prepared by the F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

If there is any derangement of the stomach or bowels they will remove it, and the resultant effects are good digestion, good health, and a clear, bright complexion. Ask your druggist for the tablets and a free book on stomach diseases.

AN IDEAL FOOD FOR CHILDREN



IT BRINGS GOOD HEALTH AND WITH IT GOOD NATURE

GREAT CARE

Should be exercised in selecting food intended for growing children.

Wheatlet

...is the best Cereal Food because it contains all the nourishing elements of the whole wheat. Your grocer keeps it. If not send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

Made only by the
Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Send for booklet containing valuable receipts and opinions of noted physicians and chemists.

EUROPE De Potter's High-Class

1899

Tours. Mediterranean, Italy; all parts of Central Europe; British Isles; also Norway, North Cape, etc. Various and well-matured itineraries. Superior conductors. Select parties sail May 6, June 10, June 24, and July 4. Unequalled arrangements. Inclusive cost. "Old World Tourist Guide," illust., free.

A. DE POTTER, 45 Broadway, Dept. C, N. Y.

AUTHORS Your stories, novels or other literary work will be honestly and skilfully Revised, Corrected, or Criticised by EDITORIAL BUREAU. Send for circular V, 76 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

lutions thanking the United States for aid and refusing to accept the \$3,000,000.

—Rhode Island Democrats nominate George W. Green, mayor of Woonsocket, for governor.

—Spring elections take place in New Jersey, resulting in general Republican victories.

—The German Reichstag rejects the army increase demanded by the Government.

—It is reported that Cecil Rhodes has concluded a contract with the German Government for the construction of a telegraph line in German East Africa.

Wednesday, March 15.

—Governor Roosevelt refuses to commute the sentence of Mrs. Place.

—Rhode Island Republicans renominate Elisha Dyer for governor.

—General Wheaton attacks and defeats a force of 3,000 Filipinos at Pasig.

—The Army Beef Court of Inquiry leaves Chicago for an inspection tour to Omaha and Kansas City.

—The Spanish Cabinet Council decides that the Peace Treaty shall be ratified immediately after the dissolution of the Cortes.

Thursday, March 16.

—An election riot in Hot Springs, Ark., results in the death of five men, including the chief of police.

—General Wheaton captures the fortified village of Gaitai, near Pasig.

—Chicago Democrats nominate Carter H. Harrison for mayor.

—The American Shipbuilding Company, capital \$30,000,000, is incorporated at Trenton.

—The German army bill, after a reduction from the original estimate of 7,000 men, is adopted by the Reichstag.

—The Queen Regent of Spain has signed the decree dissolving the Cortes.

—Baron Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, has been appointed to succeed the late Baron Herschell in the Anglo-American Commission.

—The Canadian Parliament is opened.

—Ex-Secretary John Sherman is ill with pneumonia at Martinique.

—The bodies of Prince and Princess Bismarck are placed in the new mausoleum at Friedrichsruh.

Friday, March 17.

—The Queen Regent of Spain signs the peace treaty.

—The Army Beef Court of Inquiry inspects the Armour packing-house and takes testimony in Kansas City, Mo.

—Princess Kiaulani, formerly of the royal Hawaiian family, dies at Honolulu.

—The Windsor Hotel, New York, is destroyed by fire and thirteen lives lost.

—M. Lockroy, French Minister of Marine, makes a statement in the Chamber of Deputies, showing France's naval weakness in the recent strained relations with England.

Saturday, March 18.

—The Oregon arrives at Manila.

—Filipinos attack Taguig, but are repulsed.

—The Spanish Cabinet approves of the credit for payment of interest on the Cuban debt.

—The formal notice of the signing of the peace treaty at Madrid is given the State Department by M. Cambon, the French Ambassador.

—The California legislature adjourns without electing a Senator.

—Ex-Senator Patrick Walsh dies at Augusta, Ga.

—Prof. O. C. Marsh, the geologist of Yale University, dies at New Haven.

Sunday, March 19.

—General Wheaton attacks the Filipinos and pursues them for eleven miles.

—Forty persons are wounded in a riot in Havana between police and people.

"I find them the best preparation for colds, coughs and asthma."—Mrs. S. A. Watson, Temperance Lecturer.

BROWN'S Bronchial Troches

OF BOSTON

Sold in boxes only—Avoid imitations.



QUAKER

WHITE OATS

PURE

An Honest Grocer

"This, madam, is the standard of excellence in cereal foods. I have had both cheaper and higher priced goods, but never any that gave such complete satisfaction to my customers." That is why Quaker Oats continues to outsell all the rest put together.

THE EASY FOOD

Quaker Oats

THE WORLD'S BREAKFAST

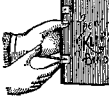
ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE

Europe or Orient

A series of attractive and comprehensive tours under personal escort, arranged to leave New York during Feb., March, and April, visiting Gibraltar, Italy, Southern France (The Riviera), Switzerland, Paris, London, etc. Also Italy, Egypt, The Nile, Palestine, Greece, etc. All expenses \$480 up, according to tour. Programs and Gazette, 100 pp., sent free. Apply to...

R. H. CRUNDEN
GEN. AGT.
Established 1844...

H. Gaze & Sons
113 Broadway, New York



"The KLIP has the Grip"

The KLIPS and the cover form the KLIP BINDER. Sold and used separately or together. You can cover a magazine or bind a volume of pamphlets in ten seconds. Instantly removable. Sample pair of each of seven sizes, with keys, mailed for 75 cents.

Address, H. H. BALLARD, 327, Pittsfield, Mass.

Agents Wanted. Illustrated Price List Free.

CHESS.

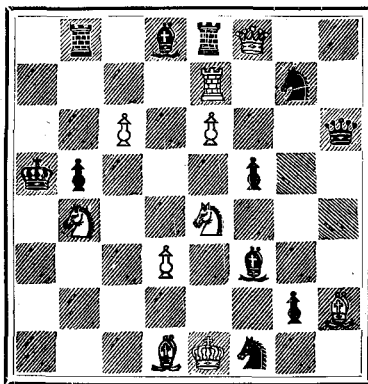
All communications for this Department should be addressed "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Give the Boys a Chance.

TWO PROBLEMS BY MEMBERS OF OUR HONORABLE COMPANY OF SOLVERS, COMPOSED ESPECIALLY FOR THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Problem 365.

By A KNIGHT, Bastrop, Texas.
Black—Eleven Pieces.

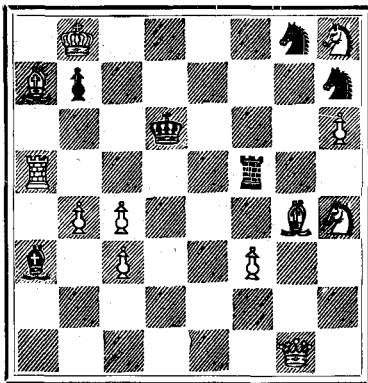


White—Ten Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Problem 366.

By C. F. PUTNEY, Independence, Ia.
Black—Six Pieces.



White—Twelve Pieces.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 360.

Key-move, Q—R 5.

Solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; H. W. Barry, Boston; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; the Rev. F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; R. M. Campbell, Cameron, Tex.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; Prof. William Rufus Pratt, Central Christian College, Albany, Mo.; Prof. C. D. Schmitt, University of Tennessee; the Rev. J. G. Law, Ocala, Fla.; D. W. Wilcox, New Orleans; J. H. Adams, Baltimore; T. R. Dennison, Asheville, N. C.; Prof. W. W. Smith, Randolph-Macon College, Lynchburg, Va.; C. Porter, Lambertson, Minn.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; H. Ketcham, Vergennes, Vt.; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; L. J. Jones, Franklin, Ky.; H. A. Horwood, Hoboken, N. J.; A Knight, Bastrop, Tex.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; W. W., Cambridge, Mass.; J. T. Graves, Chicago; F. C. Baluss, Blissfield, Mich.; L. L. Woodruff, New York City; C. F. Mullan, Madison C. H., Va.; Dr. T. M. Mueller, Lawrenceburg, Ind.; W. H. Rowan, Knoxville, Tenn.; J. C. Palmer, Wellsburg, W. Va.; Sinbad the Sailor, Auburndale, Mass.; the Rev. H. W. Provence, Montgomery,

Ala.; R. W. Trueblood, Eastham College, Richmond, Ind.; E. E. Armstrong, Parry Sound, Can.; J. C. Y., Upper Montclair, N. J.; Dr. C. S. Minnich, Palmer, Neb.; L. Waterman, Tilton, N. H.; J. A. Nicholson, Dover, Del.

Comments: "Very ingenious: the White Kt seems to be electrified"—M. W. H.; "A good key and interesting play"—H. W. B.; "Excess of hounds means death to the hare; but adds the more zest to the lively chase"—I. W. B.; "Good key, good mates, skilful work"—F. H. J.; "A work of care and skill"—R. M. C.; "Very neat conception"—C. R. O.; "Very fine"—W. R. P.; "A fine conception"—J. G. L.; "Simple, yet very interesting"—L. L. W.; "Excellent, and not tricky"—F. S. F.; "Fine strategy"—L. J. J.; "A handsome performance"—A. K.

No. 361.

1. Q—Q 3!	2. R—Kt 6, ch	3. R—R 6! mate
1. B—B7 or Ksq	2. K x B (must)	3. R—B 7, mate
.....	K—R 2	
1. Kt—B 5 ch	2. B—Kt sq, ch	3.
.....	Q x Kt	B x R, mate
1. Kt—B 4 ch	2. R x R (Kt 7)	3.

Other variations depend upon those given.

Solution received from M. W. H., H. W. B., I. W. B., F. H. J., R. M. C., C. F. P., C. R. O., W. R. P., C. D. S., J. G. L., D. W. W., J. H. A., T. R. D., W. W. S., C. P., G. P., H. K., J. A. N.; the Rev. A. F. Goetz, Fairbanks, Mo.; J. W. McCall, Paxton, Ill.; "Try again."

Comments: "A fine problem, though there are several duals; Especially remarkable for the fact that the threatened check (1... Kt—K 5) gives no clue to the key"—M. W. H.; "Construction clever, and idea very novel and well worth illustrating"—H. W. B.; "Novelty, ingenuity, and difficulty are attained by sacrificing harmony, dignity, and purity"—J. W. B.; "Some strong features; but very weak key"—R. M. C.; "Not quite up to the Dr.'s standard"—C. F. P.; "Interesting and instructive study"—C. R. O.; "In many respects one of the finest I have ever seen"—W. R. P.; "Interesting, intricate, and ingenious"—J. G. L.; "Never saw a problem in which White K can be in check twice, and yet White mate on third move"—D. W. W.

Several solvers were caught by K—R 2, threatening mate by Q x P; the reply is B—Kt 6. Others fell into the trap Q x Kt; the reply is R x B. If P—B 7 ch, then K x R, and no mate next move.

Solution of 359 received from C. D. S., A. F. G., T. A., F. S. F., H. K., and J. S. Smith, Linneus, Mo.; J. L. Knerr, Fort Collins, Colo. 358 from H. W. B., C. F. P., W. W. S., J. H. A., J. S. S., J. L. K. 356 from J. L. K.

Chess-players in Iowa who desire to form a State Chess-Association are requested to send their names to C. C. Hunt, Montezuma, Ia.

Dr. Dalton has awarded the prize, a set of Chessmen, for the best solution of his problems, to Mr. C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb. The Doctor says that there were so many deserving the prize that it was very difficult to choose the winner. Several of our most expert solvers, while sending the solution, did not send analysis, etc., as they declined to compete for the prize.

Janowski and Showalter.

Another match, of five games up, is in progress between these two experts. Before beginning play in the fifth game of the series on Sunday, March 19. Janowski and Showalter agreed, as the score was two wins each, to play six games instead of five, the final contest to take place Monday afternoon. At the time of going to press five games have been played with the following result: Janowski, 2; Showalter, 3.

A Wonderful Mate.

Evans Gambit.

MAX LANGE.	L. LANGE.	MAX LANGE.	L. LANGE.
White.	Black.	White.	Black.
1 P—K 4	P—K 4	11 P—Q 6	P x P
2 K Kt—B 3	Q Kt—B 3	12 B—R 3	Kt—B 3
3 B—B 4	B—B 4	13 Q x P	Kt—K 2
4 P—Q Kt 4	B x Q Kt P	14 Kt—Kt 5	R—K B sq
5 P—B 3	B—R 4	15 Kt—Q B 3	B x Kt
6 P—Q 4	P x P	16 Q R—K sq	B x R
7 Castles	Kt—B 3	17 R x B	Kt—Kt sq
8 P x P	Kt x K P	18 B—Kt 5	P—K R 3
9 P—Q 5	Kt—Kt sq	19 Kt—K 4	P—Q R 3
10 Q—Q 4	Kt—K B 3		

And Max Lange announced mate in five moves, which, Reichelm says, must be considered one of the finest announced mates extant.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Successful Fruit Growing.

The Superintendent of the Lenox Sprayer Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., has delivered an address before the Lenox Horticultural Society, at Lenox, Mass. The address is almost a college education to fruit growers, fruit dealers, and in fact to anybody eating fruit or even having but few fruit trees, or in anyway concerned. Had this address been placed on the market in book form it would no doubt have sold at a good price. The full address, profusely illustrated, in pamphlet form, may be had complimentary by any one enclosing ten cents, for postage, to the Lenox Sprayer Company, 19 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Go to California

Go to California via "Sunset Limited," the fastest and finest long distance train in the world. Our patrons of past seasons will doubtless be pleased to know that this unexcelled train-service is operated between New Orleans and San Francisco again this year, thus affording an escape from the rigors of our wintry blasts, via a semi-tropical route to the land that knows no winter. Direct connections for Mexico, Hawaiian Islands, Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia, and around-the-world. For further particulars apply to Southern Pacific Co., 349 Broadway, New York.

10 Museums and Collectors

A set of over 120 species of Indian woods prepared for the Vienna Exhibition, and which received a medal. Size, 12 x 4 x 1.

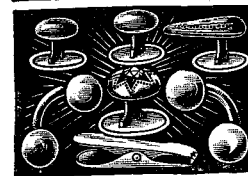
A large collection of...

INDIAN COINS
GREEKO-BADRIAN
HINDU AND
MOHAMMEDAN

To be sold as a whole, or in sections. Apply for particulars to

W. THEOBALD,
Budleigh-Salterton, So. Devon, - ENGLAND

INGERSOLL SHIRT SET, 15c.



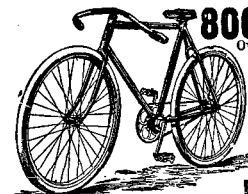
All Rolled Gold Plate; Guaranteed to Wear at least a year. All the Lever Buttons shown in cut, also a Pair of Latest Style Dumb-Bells and Nickel Tie Clasp. Postpaid for 15c. 2 for 25c; \$1.25 Doz. This Set would cost 60c. in any store. SEND for Big CATALOGUE of JEWELRY and other Goods FREE. R. H. INGER-

SOLL & BRO., Dept. 17, 17 Cortlandt St., N. Y. CITY.

HAVE YOU seen our New 32-page Illustrated Catalogue of Popular and Scientific Self-educators, comprising Dictionaries, Languages, 5 Handy Classics, Electricity, Pocket Encyclopedias, Typewriter Instructions, Phonography, Mechanics, etc., etc.? YOU can have one for the asking,

The Chiswick Pub. Co.,

P. O. Box 119. 21 & 23 Duane Street, NEW YORK.



8000 BICYCLES

Overstock! Must be closed out. '98 MODELS \$9 to \$16. Shopworn and second hand wheels, good as new. \$3 to \$10. NEW '99 MODELS \$11 to \$30. Great factory clearing sale. We ship to anyone on approval and trial without a cent in advance.

EARN A BICYCLE

by helping us advertise our superb line of '99 models. We give one Rider Agent in each town FREE USE of sample wheel to introduce them. Write at once for our special offer. J. M. MEAD CYCLE CO., Chicago, Ill.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

We append below a list of leading lawyers in different portions of the United States.

Legal business, collections, and requests for local information will meet with prompt attention at their hands:

Henry C. Terry, 506-7-8 Hale Building, Philadelphia, Mordecai & Gadsden, 43-45 Broad St., Charleston, S.C. Hutchinson & Criswell, (Patents and) 52 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Stephen C. Harris, Atlanta, Ga.

Arthur M. Higgins, Guaranty Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Oscar C. Mueller, Wilcox Bldg, Los Angeles, Cal.

John Moffit, 59 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



DR. E. J. WORST, Ashland, O.

Dr. Worst's INHALER Sent Free on Trial.

A Scientific Cure for
Catarrh, Asthma, Bron-
chitis, Colds, and all
Throat and Lung
Diseases.

THE GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

Dr. E. J. Worst, Ashland, Ohio, has made himself famous in a few years by a treatment for Catarrh and bronchitis, of which he is the originator. While physicians generally were treating these very common diseases with sprays and douches, Dr. Worst perfected his dry air treatment. Air is the only agent that is fine enough to reach the air cells of the head and respiratory organs. It was the agent that carried the disease there, and it must be the one to successfully remove it. Vapors, sprays, and atomizers are all dangerous. Nature never intended them for the windpipe, and instantly repels them. When you get a drop of water down "the wrong way," how soon you cough and gag. This is because nature has placed a very sensitive valve in the windpipe, which closes the instant water in any form comes in contact with it. The only way to reach the inflamed membranes of these organs is by properly medicating the air you breathe. Not one person in fifty was ever cured by the old method of treating catarrh, now everywhere condemned. Dr. Worst has been so uniformly successful in curing patients, that he writes, asking us to make the following announcement:

SPECIAL OFFER.

"I will for a short time mail any reader of the 'Literary Digest' one of my new sci-

DR. E. J. WORST, DEPT. 32 ASHLAND, O.

entific Catarrh Inhalers and medicine for one year, on three days' trial, free. If it gives satisfaction, send me \$1.00; if not, return it. It cures more cases than all others combined, hence this offer."

Thousands of people have been cured by Dr. Worst's treatment after suffering for many years from Catarrh, Asthma, Hay Fever, Colds, Pains and Roaring in the Head, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Headache, Partial Deafness, and all diseases of the air passages. The treatment is indorsed and used by all leading physicians. Space forbids printing a long list of testimonials. Persons can receive descriptive pamphlets and testimonials by writing, if interested. Below are given two testimonials from grateful people who have been cured by Dr. Worst's wonderful dry air treatment.

"I have received and tested the Inhaler. I am happy to say the longer I use it the more I esteem and consider it the most effectual treatment I have ever used for catarrh and lung affections. It has relieved a constant cough I have had for eight years."

PROF. E. S. NASON,
6027 Main St., Germantown, Pa.

"I have been using your Catarrh Inhaler, which I consider a little wonder. I have had Catarrh for seven years, and had taken so many remedies that I had become discouraged. I am almost deaf, but your Inhaler is restoring my hearing and stopping the discharges."

Respectfully
H. V. HAWKINS, Algona, Ia.

If you are afflicted with any of these diseases, do not fail to write at once. Address,

Colorado,
California,
The Pacific Northwest,
Alaska and the
Yellowstone National Park

Special vestibuled trains, with dining, sleeping, and observation cars, will leave New York and the Eastern cities, April 18, for California, as follows:

No. 1. A 65 Days' Trip through Colorado, Utah, California, the Pacific Northwest, Montana, and the Yellowstone National Park.

No. 2. A 79 Days' Trip, the same as No. 1, with an added tour through Alaska.

No. 3. A 53 Days' Trip through New Mexico, Arizona, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado.

The tickets provide for all travelling and hotel expenses for the entire time, each tour including a complete round of the California resorts in the fruit and flower season (the Yosemite Valley being optional), and allow stop-over privileges, as they are good to return until December 31.

No. 4. May 22. A Trip across the Continent and to Alaska, outward by the Great Northern Railway, and homeward through the Yellowstone National Park, with a choice of routes east of Minneapolis, either the all-rail line or through the **GREAT LAKES**.

Additional California Tour, March 14.

European Tours April 15, June 7, and July 11.

Send for descriptive book, mentioning the particular tour desired.

Raymond & Whitcomb

Tours and Tickets,

31 East 14th Street, Union Square, West, New York.

296 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

1005 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES.

Real Estate for Double the Amount.

BEARS 6 PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY; PRINCIPAL WITHDRAWABLE WITH 30 DAYS' NOTICE.

It has been determined by the Managers of Prohibition Park to make a special effort to sell the remaining 275 lots in the Park. In order to give immediate deeds, it is necessary to cancel all mortgages that remain on portions of the unsold sections. There is also much remaining to be done in beautifying and improving this property. It has therefore been decided to accept loans for a limited amount of money in any sums, for which 6 per cent. interest-bearing deposit certificates will be issued in denominations of \$10 each; interest will be payable quarterly. The principal will be payable at any time on thirty days' notice. The deposit certificates are secured by deeds of unencumbered real estate, to double the amount of the certificates, deposited with I. K. Funk, President of the Funk & Wagnalls Company, as collateral. Address

THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION PARK Co.,
Prohibition Park, Staten Island.

SAPOLIO shines brightly in a house where **SAPOLIO** abolishes dirt, but "Dirt and despair are close of kin." Try it in your next house-cleaning.

THE IDEAL SIGHT RESTORER
THE INESTIMABLE BLESSING OF SIGHT.
AVOID SPECTACLES & EYEGLASSES. HEADACHE & SURGICAL OPERATION. ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET ON THE EYE. MAILED FREE.
THE IDEAL COMPANY, 239 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

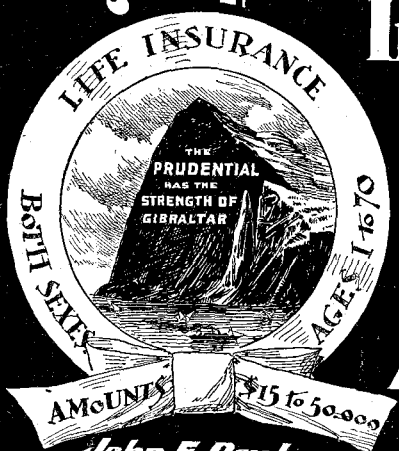
POULTRY PAPER, illust'd, 20 pages, 25 cents per year. 4 months' trial 10 cents. Sample Free. 64-page practical poultry book free to yearly subscribers. Book alone 10 cents. Catalogue of poultry books free. *Poultry Advocate*, Syracuse, N.Y.

STAMPED STEEL CEILINGS
Most Durable and Decorative. Suitable for all buildings. Numerous designs. Send for Catalogue.
H. S. NORTHROP, 52 Cherry Street, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

Sinclair's Common Sense Chairs
I make the very best line of Chairs, Settees, Lounges, Rockers, and Tables for use in country houses, hotels, schools, summer cottages and hospitals. Send for illustrated catalogue.
F. A. SINCLAIR, Mottville, N. Y.

The Literary Digest



The Prudential Insurance Company of America
Home Office Newark N.J.
John F. Dryden President

Nut Butter

and many other delicious dainties are made from pre-digested, sterilized and carefully blanched nut meats by the Sanitas Nut Food Co., the originators of nut foods in a digestible form. Delicacies enjoyed by the hale, hearty and robust as well as the dyspeptic, consumptive, invalid and babe.

Sample of Nut Butter, four cents. For 25 cents (just enough to pay postage) we send free eight samples of nut foods.

FREE!

To all who send address: Recipe book giving 60 ways to prepare tempting dishes from Sanitas Nut Foods.

Sanitas Nut Food Co., Lim.,
 71 Washington Street,
 BATTLE CREEK, - MICH.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM...

DR. J. G. CONNOR, Ionia, Mich., writes:

DEAR SIR:—An old friend of mine handed me a couple of small vials of your TARTARLITHINE some time ago and I tried it on myself, having suffered from rheumatism for several years. I assure you I was so pleased with its effects that I procured a full sized bottle, and since taking it I have been entirely free from rheumatism during the past year. I also observed that it is not surpassed by any other preparation as a PROMPT and EFFICIENT diuretic; besides it is pleasant to administer. Please send me a few bottles for use among my patients afflicted with Rheumatism.

Regular package \$1.00.

Of all druggists or post-free by mail.
 Pamphlets with Testimonials FREE.

McKESSON & ROBBINS,
 95 Fulton Street, . . . New York.
 SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE TARTARLITHINE CO.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.